PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,909—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.

Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th Nov.
P. & O. CLYDE	4158	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	"
P. & O. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
P. & O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
				1893.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
P. & O. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
P. & O. PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
P. & O. VICTORIA	6388	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P. & O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P. & O. VICTORIA	6388	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

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30th Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.

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F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 22, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "PERSIS" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 21, 1892. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

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Handbook of Information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follow:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 26th November, noon, or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

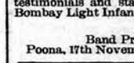
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

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R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3,279	2nd Dec.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

A SHIKAREE (to provide his own Gun) for the Victoria Natural History Institute, Bombay, on Rs. 25 per mensem. Security required Rs. 200 in cash. Also 10 Apprentice Taxidermists, under 3 years' agreement. During apprenticeship for 3 months Rs. 8 per mensem. On qualification Rs. 15, 20, 25, eligible at any time for Deputy Superintendentship of a Depot in the Mofussil on Rs. 40. Apply to the DIRECTOR, Ripon Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for BAND (BRASS) of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, now stationed at Poona, Deccan, and proceeding to Satara in February 1893. Kneller Hall man preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating terms, to Band President, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Poona, (Deccan).

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.
Poona, 17th November, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. ½ p.-cent. commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.

WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.

We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery, Manchester.

Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

. I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever, has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

ALL our CARTRIDGES, unless otherwise ordered, are loaded according to instructions given in the Field under immediate European supervision.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16" gauge	Per	100	8	4	9	4
Do. do. do. do.	"	1,600	77	0	86	0
Do. Blue, No. 12	"	100	9	4	10	4
Do. do. do.	"	1,000	87	0	97	0
Do. Green, Nos. 12 and 20	"	100	10	0	11	4
Do. do. do.	"	1,000	94	0	105	0

Loaded with Shultz Powder, As. 8 per 100 extra.

SHULTZ'S WATERPROOF GUNPOWDER.

This Powder gives greater penetration, closer and more even pattern, less recoil, less smoke, less report, less fouling than any other explosive: it has no prejudicial effect upon the Barrels of Guns, and is practically unaffected by Damp.

Charge, as compared with Black Powder, equal by measure, or half by weight.

Price: Per Half Tin—Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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THE COMPANY'S

MAHABLESHWAR DEPOT

WILL BE OPENED ON THE 28TH INSTANT,
WELL STOCKED WITH ALL KINDS OF DRUGS, STORES, &c.

BEER AND STOUT.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
BASS' LIGHT BITTER ALE	per doz.	6	4	ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE	per doz.	6	4
Do. do. in pints	"	4	4	Do. do. in pints	"	4	4
BASS' PALE ALE	"	6	4	GUINNESS' FOREIGN STOUT	"	6	8
Do. do. in pints	"	4	4	Do. do. in pints	"	4	8

BOTTLED FOR US BY MESSRS. E. & I. BURKE AND CO., FOR WHOM WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS.

N.B.—Owing to FALL in EXCHANGE our Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City

CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.

CLEARANCE BARGAINS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WILL REMOVE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,

AND WITH A VIEW TO

REDUCTION OF STOCK

BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.

For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as

FANCY GOODS of all kinds,
LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.

This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.

*** JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.

*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

TO-DAY! AND DURING NOVEMBER. FELT HATS EXTRA LIGHT. THE LATEST SHAPES. FROM OUR CHOICE NEW STOCK.

HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

YOU CAN MAKE a very Choice Selection out of the numerous Patterns and Designs of our Stock. An Inspection is respectfully invited. Prices to suit all.

23, Hummum Street, MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

OPPOSITE THE SIRDAR'S BUILDING.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.

EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.

RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.

FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.

BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE, PURCHASERS SHOULD INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK, AND COMPARE OUR PRICES.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

FURNISHING DRAPERY.

ART MUSLINS. A Splendid Selection for Draping, Decorating, &c., from 4 Annas per yard.

HANDSOME CRETORINES for PURDAHS, CURTAINS, Covering Furniture, &c., from 6 Annas per yard.

TAPESTRY, the best designs of the Season, in the most useful Qualities.

CURTAINS and PURDAHS. A variety of Patterns, all Qualities, and at all Prices.

NEW TABLE COVERS, all sizes, in handsome Patterns, and Colourings.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
Messrs. W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder.
Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Espianade.
Messrs. D. C. OMRIGAR, Market.
Messrs. D. BARIA, Market.
Messrs. E. B. LAKDIWALLA, Parsi Street.
Messrs. J. F. KHUTOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. KING JOHN'S SONS, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. MORENAS & Co., Medows Street.
Messrs. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.
VICTORIA TERMINUS, Refreshment Rooms.
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Kirkee.
Messrs. CORNAGLIA, Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Nagpur.
Messrs. C. F. PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Lanoli.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bhuswal.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Igatpuri.

SOLE AGENTS:—

C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MRS. ALICE SHAW
WILL MAKE HER LAST APPEARANCE
IN BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, AT 9 P. M.
PROGRAMME:—
PART I.

1. Cotillon Valse.....Albeniz.

MR. EDGAR HULLAND.

2. (a) Souvenir de Hapsal.....Ischaikowsky.
   (b) Sylvia.....Delibes.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

3. Song.....Nazareth.....Gounod.
(By special desire).

MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.

4. (a) Nocturne.....Chopin.
   (b) Valse.....Chopin.

MR. EDGAR HULLAND.

5. Bolero.....(Vepres Siciliennes)...Verdi.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.
PART II.

6. Song.....My Love is Come.....Marzialo.

MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.

7. (a) The Swanee River.
   (b) Robin Adair.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

8. Etude.....Saint-Saens.

MR. EDGAR HULLAND.

9. Song.....A Warrior Bold.....Adams.

MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR.

10. Valse Brilliante.....Arditi.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.
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THE GREAT MODERN ROMANTIC OPERA,
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Squire Bantam (of Chanticleer Hall).Mr. Munro.
Farmer Tuppit.....Mr. Royal.
Tom Strutt.....Mr. Smythe.
Lurcher.....Mr. Harry Hall.
AND
Sydia.....Miss Vera Patey.
Peasants, Gentry, &c., &c.

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HOP GARDENS.
ACT II.
CHANTICLEER HALL.
ACT III.
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Specification and drawings with terms of contract can be seen in the Executive Engineer's Office, on any day during Office hours, except on Sunday, after the 24th instant.
Tenders to be received by noon on 1st December, 1892.
The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
A sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money should accompany each tender.
R. B. JOYNER, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona District.
Poona, 21st Nov., 1-92.

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TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tender must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timbers," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 22nd November, 1892.

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NOTICES.

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A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the ESTATE of the late Captain B. H. RANDOLPH, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, are hereby requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned at Poona. No claim will be admitted unless received before the 24th December, 1892.
W. S. CLARKE, Major,
1st Worcestershire Regt.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Poona, 21st November, 1892.

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PATRONESS:—LADY HARRIS.

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TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for 12 months, commencing the 1st day of February, 1893, estimated at 550 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
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Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875		£742,553
„	1880	£333,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years.....£3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE
At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	.....	.. Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	..... „	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	..... „	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	..... „	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	..... „	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	..... „	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,032½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,02[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Sharc	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	Last Dividend. 10 / 74	260 / 135
Bank Bay Bathg	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,825	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	294
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	85
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Stilwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	£60	all	£0	£35
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd
Apollo	750	00'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325 w.d
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 35	145
French	300	500	all	100	910xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475xd
Khanqum	240	450	450	32½	130xd
Mahnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	100
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	489
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	285
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	580xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	120
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	400xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	500 w d
Surat Girl Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,020xd
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	1,400
Angio-Indian	1,345			100 5	515
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	82
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	501
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	645
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	415
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	350nom.
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	490
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,145
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	575
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	1,100
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	745
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	800xd.
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	457½
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	460
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	825
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	145
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	745
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,120w.d
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	225
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	870
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x d
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,380
Mahalaxmee Jahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,365 xd.
Madura Mills	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	560
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	500
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,150
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	615
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Star of India	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715xd
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
	900	1,000	1,050	...	610
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G.I.P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	Last half-yearly guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £15 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11	
China Leaf	"	25-8	Nominal.
Perkin, Bar Gold old	"	25-4	"
do. do. new	"	25	"
Australia do,	"	25-7	
Bombay do.	"	25-7	
English Sovereigns	"	16-2	
Do. Dracons	"	16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4	"
Five-Francs	"	215	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Session, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Mrs. Alice Shaw at the Novelty, 9 p.m.
Meeting of Residents, Colaba Causeway, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Avoca arrived yesterday from Zanzibar, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Glantivy (s), Marseilles.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at or about 10 a. m., on Thursday, the 24th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Java, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., on Friday, the 25th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Persia entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Ponani entered and the s. s. Calder and Tanjore left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Verona entered, and the s. s. Akbar left the dock yesterday.

NEW TRAMWAY LINE.—The new tramway line from Jamsetjee Hospital, direct to the Grant Road tramway junction, was opened for traffic, on Tuesday last.

A RUNAWAY PATIENT.—A man, named Shaik Mahomed Shaik Oomer, aged nineteen years, who had been a patient of the J. J. Hospital for the past month, absconded from the hospital, on Tuesday, taking with him an hospital bundee.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Patrick Murphy, a stevedore's foreman, living at Matharpacady Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that his servant boy, absconded after committing the theft of gold and silver jewellery and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 21.

REPORTED THEFT.—A Parsee, named Pestonjee Byramji, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 95 and Rs. 2 in cash from a box, which was kept in a cupboard, unlocked, in his room at Supari Bag Road. The money had been placed in the box eleven days ago, and was not missed till Tuesday.

THE CHARGE OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Nagindas Hathichand charged Superintendent Grennan with wrongful confinement, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper. The parties did not put in an appearance, and the Magistrate passed no order in the case. It is understood that the complainant would not press the charge.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

March.....Rienzi.....Wagner.
Overture .....Precioso.....Weber.
Valse .....Immortelen .....Gungl.
Lancers.....Try-na-ra-hoay.....J Crook.
Selection .....Dorothy .....Winterbottom
Galop .....Nur Schnell .....Roth.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FOOLISH MOTHER.—A Mahomedan, named Hajmat Khan Rahim Khan, residing at Tembker Street, made a report to the police on Tuesday that his wife, Rashidbee had given their son, Mahomed Hoossin, five months' old, an overdose of opium. He stated that the drug had been administered as a sedative ; but as the opium put the child into a kind of stupor, the parents grew alarmed, and removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and afterwards sent home.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Seeta, aged twenty-five years, a Hindu married woman, was brought up by Mr. Inspector Hack, on a charge of having, on Tuesday evening, attempted to take her life by swallowing an overdose of opium. The accused stated in her defence that she was in the habit of taking opium on account of being subject to a disorder of the stomach for some years. On the evening in question experiencing a repetition of the pain, she took one tolah of opium in the hope of obtaining some relief when she became unconscious, and the police removed her to the J. J. Hospital, from where she was discharged yesterday morning. His Worship warned and discharged her.

A BABE FOUND IN A WELL.—Yesterday, the body of a newly-born female child was found floating in a well, at Candawady. The infant was quite naked and there were no marks of violence on its body, which was in a decomposed state. The body was removed to the morgue, where it was viewed by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney. It subsequently transpired that the mother of the babe was a woman, named Rambai, who had been residing in the house of a mendicant, named Kalka Prasad Moolchand, for the past five days, he himself occupying the verandah. The woman, on receiving intelligence that the police were on her track, cleared out from this place, and was found afterwards in the verandah of a blacksmith's shop, in Khoja Street. She looked very ill and weak, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained. The inquest has been adjourned to Saturday, the 26th instant.

A RAILWAY THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ahmad valad Mahomed Ibrahim was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, an umbrella, valued at Rs. 2, and a silk-embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was caught red-handed on the 5th of September last, while he stole a hand-bag containing property, valuedat Rs. 121, belonging to Mrs. Dunkley, a milliner and dress-maker at Secunderabad, from a train, at the Bori Bunder Station. The accused was convicted on that charge on the 20th of September last, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. When the accused was arrested, the property, with regard to which the present charge was brought, was found on him. A postal receipt of a money order sent to Calcutta was then also found on the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the property which no body came forward to claim, to be confiscated.

A DISHONEST VICTORIA-DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Marooti Dhunjee, a victoria-driver, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 310, in currency notes, the property of Mr. W. Francis, Commander on board the s. s. Glantiny. On Tuesday evening, the complainant engaged the accused's victoria and drove to the Prince's Dock, where he got out, and went on board the vessel, but as he was getting out, he dropped from his pocket book Rs. 310 in currency notes in the *gharry*. He did not pay buggy hire to the victoria-wallah whom he instructed to wait there, as he was to return. Ruttna Dhondiba, a cart-driver, in his evidence stated that he saw the currency notes fall in the *gharry* as the complainant was getting out of it. The accused picked up the notes and concealed them under his seat. He went and reported the matter to the complainant, but when he returned neither the victoria nor the accused was there. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Esmail Madary, a mill operative, charged Ramjan Wahab, under Section 498, Indian Penal Code, with enticing away his wife, Chandbee from his lawful guardianship, on the 2nd instant. The complainant, in his information, stated that he resided at Madanpoora, that on his return from work on the 2nd instant, he found that his wife (Chandbee) was missing, having taken with her eight bangles, thirteen ear ornaments, and cash to the amount of Rs. 25. On enquiry it transpired that the accused had enticed away his wife, and that both of them were then living together in an adjoining street, called Safarvady. The accused had stated that, if the complainant gave him Rs. 24, he would let him have his wife back. Complainant paid the accused Rs. 12, and promised to pay the balance when his wife was handed over to him. The accused received the money, but never returned his wife to him. Complainant made a report to the police on the 16th instant. The accused, in his defence, said that the woman was not complainant's wife, that her name was Chandbee, and that she was his (accused's) wife's sister. Her father and mother did not live with Esmael in the same house for some months. He knew nothing as to the whereabouts of Chandbee. He denied that Esmael had given him Rs. 6, and subsequently another Rs. 6 to find her or to pay her expenses for returning. Three witnesses corroborated the complainant's story, and the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more, than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury, at a sitting of the court yesterday :—

DEATH OF A GIRL FROM RASH DRIVING.

Bhagojee Bhimajee, a Maratha cart-driver, was charged with having, on the 4th inst., caused the death of a girl, named Ladee, by driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner.

It appeared that, on the day in question, the deceased girl, in company of her sister, was walking along the Currey Road, when she was knocked down by a bullock drawing the prisoner's cart. The wheels of the cart passed over the girl's head, killing her on the spot. The prisoner was alleged to have been driving at a furious pace, and at the time of the occurrence to have been endeavouring to pass three other carts. For that purpose, he went on the right hand side of the road, which was very narrow and did not permit of the girl escaping out of danger before she was struck by the horns of one of the bullocks, which came up from behind her.

The accused's defence was that the death of the girl was quite an accident, for when he was passing the entrance to Job's Mill, now in course of construction, his bullocks shied at something and swerved to the right, and though he called out to the girls, and warned them to take care, the deceased failed to get out of the track of the cart which was laden with chunam.

The prisoner called two witnesses in corroboration of his statement. The jury, after a short consultation, found him guilty by a majority of seven to two.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, remarked that such cases as the present were somewhat of frequent occurrence. In the present case, considering all the circumstances, his Lordship though that all that was necessary was to pass a sentence which would deter others from committing similar offences. His Lordship sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of a month's further imprisonment.

ROBBING A RICH BEGGAR.

Haridas Khatao was placed at the bar, charged with administering a stupefying drug, with intent to commit theft ; and Gangaram Nandram with abetment of the offence. Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

In addressing the jury, Mr Slater stated the chief facts of the case to be these : The complainant was Ramdas Goolabdas, a blind mendicant, who was in the habit of soliciting alms at the gate of Bhuleshwar temple. On the 17th ult., the accused, by prearrangement, invited him to dinner at their house, at Null Bazaar. They first gave him a sweet meat, called "laddoo," after eating which the complainant was taken suddenly ill. The evidence would show that early on the day of the occurrence, the prisoners held a consultation over the matter, in the course of which they were overheard to say that they knew a beggar who was possessed of a large amount of jewellery, and that they could contrive to get possession of it. They would be shown to have borrowed the money with which the sweetmeat was purchased, and to have obtained the use of the room into which the complainant was decoyed and fed on the sweetmeat, which was said to contain a quantity of "dhatura," a well-known stupefying agent. The complainant, when he went to the room, was wearing ornaments worth about Rs. 500. Just when the drug was beginning to operate, the prisoners were disturbed by the entry of another man into the room ; and owing to that Providential circumstance, the robbery was not committed. The complainant went down, but on reaching the roadway, fell to the ground in an unconscious state. On being taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, he was found to be suffering from dhatura poisoning. The police had not been able to find the remains of the uneaten food containing the drug, as they had been cleared away by the accused before their arrest.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, his Lordship, addressing Mr. Slater, said it was his opinion it was no use going on any further with the case. There was no evidence of the administration of poison, or that poison was mixed with the sweetmeat.

Mr. Slater : I would ask your Lordship to allow me to address the jury.

The Judge : I don't think you have a right to address the jury. I will tell them that there is no evidence of administration of poison, or that any drug was administered by these persons. There was most discrepant evidence, and there was no evidence of administration.

Mr. Slater asked to be allowed to address the jury.

The Judge : I will ask the jury whether they think it is worth while going on any further.

Mr. Slater : I don't think your Lordship is entitled to put that question.

The Judge : I will certainly ask the jury if they think it it worth while going on any further with the case.

Mr. Slater : I am in your Lordship's hands. I don't wish to take up the time of the court.

The Judge : It seems to me that I must tell the jury there is no evidence of administration of poison. As to the theft, the men had no opportunity, and did not take off the man's ornaments. They left all the property on him.

After some further discussion, Mr. Slater left the matter in his Lordship's hands.

The Judge to the jury : Do you think it is of any use going on further with the case.

The foreman : We don't think there is sufficient evidence against the prisoners.

At his Lordship's direction, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following cases :—

RE MADHAVRAO KASHINATH.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, applied for a week's postponement of the matter. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, consented, and the application was granted.

RE GOOLAM HOOSAIN MEYAN JAN.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a week's postponement of the matter, which Mr. Russell, on behalf of a creditor opposed. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the application.

RE ARTHUR HENRY CROSS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE COOVERJEE MERWANJI GAZDAR.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SAIYED MIRZA BIN SAIYAD HASSAN SHIRAZEE.

On the application of Mr. Padshaw, and with the consent of the other side, the hearing of the matter was fixed for the 16th December next.

RE SHAIK NOOR CASSIM

Mr. Manker, on behalf of an execution creditor, applied for the cancellation of the interim order which was granted to the insolvent on the last court day. The learned counsel based his application on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited all his books of account. Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayini, the solicitors to the creditor, were informed by the Official Assignee that the insolvent had not deposited the books relating to his father's estate.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, said that the 43 books lodged with the Official Assignee included all the accounts relating to his father's estate.

After some further discussion, his Lordship was of opinion that the insolvent had not deposited the books relating to his father's estate, and therefore cancelled the interim order.

RE SAIYAD AMIR BIN SAIYAD MAHOMED.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE BOMONJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, Pestonjee Dinshah, appeared in support of a rule nisi granted on the 18th May last, requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for not complying with the order of the court directing him to insert the name of the creditor in his schedule. The name had since been inserted ; and the only question to decide was as to the cost of the rule.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, showed cause against the rule.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule, reserving the question of costs till the disposal of the matter.

On the application of Mr. Jardine, insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

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A HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE "Subodha Patrika" is glad to hear Government has responded favourably to the appeal of the Hindoo Cricket Club for a site for a Hindoo Gymkhana at the Back Bay. The memorial was strongly supported by the signatures of several leading Hindoo gentlemen of wealth and position, and Government has done a graceful act in acceding to the prayer. In fact after the grant of sites to the Parsee and Mahomedan Gymkhanas it was almost impossible that a like prayer from the Hindoo community should be refused. A site equal in area to that occupied by the Parsee and Mahomedan Gymkhanas and in immediate neighbourhood to them has been granted, and the necessary orders to the Government Solicitor and the Executive Engineer have been issued, and within a few months the Cricket Club will be put into possession of the site.

A SOLDIER AS VICEROY OF INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar" observes :—The "World" has a significant article on the supreme necessity of having a distinguished soldier as Viceroy of India. The writer says that the two most urgent needs of India are a strong defensive organization and economic military reform ; that, although the first has been admirably initiated by Lord Roberts, it will probably never be thoroughly effective unless a soldier is supreme in Indian affairs. He accordingly says that Lord Wolsley would be the very best man for India as the successor of Lord Lansdowne. If Lord Wolsley were appointed Viceroy of India, and if he were to bear himself, as he has evidently been expected to do, as a military despot overbearing all opposition by his influence, prestige, and character, if he were to come here filled with the notion that the supreme and almost the only need of India is to spend yet more millions on the defensive works and the army in general, it would be an evil day for India. The progress of the country in the arts of peace would be entirely subordinated and overlooked in the all-absorbing zeal for military expenditure. The expenditure is vast enough already and is ill-borne by the resources of India which have been woefully crippled thereby ; and yet greater extravagance in the same direction would land the country into difficulties and disasters.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S CASE.

Says the "Rast Goftar" :—According to the decision of Mr. Justice Farran in the Tramway Case, the Tramway Company has scored a technical victory, while the moral victory lies with the defendant. Mr. A. F. Soundy. Only nominal damages, Rs. 50, were awarded to the plantiff, each side having to bear his own costs. It was held to be proved that objectionable persons did on rare occasions travel by the cars, but it was not proved that they were "allowed" by the Company to do so. It is against the rules of the Company to admit into the cars persons suffering from infectious, contagious, or loathsome diseases, and no blame attaches to the Company, if such persons were in some rare cases not prevented from travelling through the mistake, oversight, or carelessness of subordinate officers.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : Mr. Justice Farran recorded his judment on Friday last against Mr. Soundy in the matter of the trumpery suit for libel instituted by the Bombay Tramway Company. Mr. Soundy was mulcted in nominal damages of Rupees fifty and ordered to pay his own costs only. Despite this finding, we are disposed to consider that the defendant has been hardly dealt with. The great failing of Mr. Farran is that he is too much of a lawyer, and too little of an equity judge. What we wish to urge in this place is the narrow-mindedness and illiberality of the judgment. Here was a citizen, a daily traveller by the car, bringing to public notice, and trying to remedy what he considered was, a fair cause of complaint. What grave crime did he commit in thus rivetting public attention ? None whatever. On the contrary, we think he did the greatest public service—a service for which the Judge should have made consideration. There was no malice. It was a 'bonoa fide' ground of grievance. It is true that the nominal damage is in consideration of the service rendered. But what we say is, that the Judge did not go too far as was necessary in this instance. He went near enough, but not the whole distance. A more liberal-minded Judge, who understood his responsibilities as an administrator of the law as much as a citizen who had a duty to perform towards an aggrieved public, as a whole, "for" Mr. Soundy's grievance was in no sense a personal one, would have at once dismissed the suit. Moreover, there was this additional feature of the case, which ought not to have been lost sight of. The grievance was that of a "private" person in public interests against a powerful company of monopolists.

The "Gujerati" sates :—Mr. Soundy may well be proud of his defeat, because it is nearly equivalent to a victory. Mr. Justice Farran's judgment is no doubt in favour of the Tramway Company ; but that is so because the particular allegation in Mr. Soundy's letter that the Company "allowed" or voluntarily permitted objectionable persons to travel in the car was not justified in a technical sense. The learned Judge is himself somewhat doubtful of the construction that should be put upon the expression "allowed" and very naturally expressed his desire to have the assistance of an intelligent jury in such cases. There can not be the least doubt about the "bona fides" of Mr. Soundy, and although we cannot in the least sympathise with his view that the Tramway Company should drive out from a car every person whom he or any other respectable European or native of ever fastidious taste would pronounce to be ill-clad in a tropical country, it must be said that he has done a public service by drawing the Company's attention to certain defects in their arrangements. As remarked by the learned Judge, his strictures have already led to a more careful enforcement of the rules framed for the guidance of their minor officials.

INDIAN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The "Native Opinion" says :—At the instance of the Bombay Medical Union, a large and representative gathering of the local medical profession was held in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Saturday last, to protest against the unjustifiable action of the medical authorities in respect of Dr. Deshmukh's request to be appointed acting Chemical Analyser to Government and in respect of the general policy of the present Government nullifying the reforms enunciated by the Government of our late popular Governor, Lord Reay, in 1889 in connection with the appointments to the different professorial chairs of the Grant Medical College. At that meeting the Medical profession expressed its opinion in plain and unmistakable terms and resolved to send a respectful memorial to Government embodying a strong protest against the baneful and unjust policy pursued by the medical authorities in making the medical appointments of the Presidency. It is true that under certain rules all the important medical appointments have been reserved for the members of the Indian Medical Service. But it must be remembered that those rules were framed some quarter of a century ago when the European system of medicine was unknown to our people and when it was necessary to attract medical students of the British schools of medicine to India by high emoluments and posts of honour. Now that the Western system of medicine has become widely popular among us ; now that a number of well qualified and some eminent medical graduates are turned out by our University every year, and now that there are amongst us medical men of our own who have obtained high degrees of medical knowledge at the most eminent schools of medicine in the West, it is time that at least some of the places of high emoluments and honour, in the Medical department, should be thrown open to men of acknowledged abilities, outside the privileged ranks.

The "Gujerati" writes :—Apart from the personal grievances of Dr. Deshmukh, the medical profession in Bombay have, we think, a just grievance, and we are glad to find its members have laid it before the public in sufficiently distinct terms. We do not believe that they demand any radical changes in the present system of filling up professional appointments from the Indian Medical Service. Their contention that they should not be for ever debarred from occupying some at least of the posts now exclusively reserved for service men seems to us eminently just and reasonable. Supposing it had been laid down that no one could be a judge of the High Court, unless he had passed his professional examination in England, how many of the present native High Court Judges in India would have found a place there ? No sane man will urge that their duties are less responsible than those of the professors of the Grant Medical College. The creation of the Statutory Civil Service was also an attempt to remedy what was felt to be an injustice to the natives of India. In the Arts and Engineering Colleges natives are qualified to become professors, and we shall certainly like to know on what grounds of justice and reason they have been excluded from the portals of the Grant Medical College. Government justly acknowledge the services rendered by members of the Indian Medical Service ; but it is inconsistent to tell in the same breadth their pupils, however able or accomplished, that they ought never to aspire to the position of their professors. Only years ago there were very excellent reasons why the professorships and other posts were confined to service men. But with so much progress all round since that time, it is inequitable—and we think thoughtful service men will themselves admit that it is so—that artificial barriers should be placed in the path of even the ablest native medical practitioners in their attempts to raise the dignity of their profession in Bombay.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before RAO BAHADUR GUNPATRAO BHASKERJI, Second Judge.

A TIME-B

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"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
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LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.
THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.
Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.
BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbasar Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1-16 in the price of Bar Silver, at 38 13-16d. per oz., and of 3-16 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £65½. In New York also, Silver was ⅛ cent dearer, at 84¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London, at 97⅞, and 108½, respectively; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 11-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99½. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·14½. A further advance of ⅛d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5⅛d. per lb.; and Arrivals were higher to the extent, in all positions, the extreme quotations being also 5⅛d. for November-December deliveries, and 5 11-64d. for March-April; while, in East Indian Cotton, Broach advanced ⅛d. and Oomras of all descriptions, Dhollera, and Hingunghat were 1-16d. per lb. higher. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was also 1-16d. higher, at 5 1-16d. per lb. The market closed strong; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales, however, having aggregated only 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a firm feeling, but no quotable change in prices took place. The number of bales offered at these sales is 19,000.

The Manchester market was strong; and Reuter quotes an advance of 1d. in 7 lbs. and 1½d. in 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings; of ⅛ in 39in. Jacconets, and 45in. Mulls; and of 1d. 31bs. Madopollams, 40s Mule Twist was unchanged, at 8¾d. per lb.

In New York, a further rise of 3-16 cent was established in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 9⅜ cents; while February Futures were 13 points higher, at 9·56 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 56,000 bales, making the figures for the present season compare as follows with those in the previous two years for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	36,000	56,000	53,000
Three days' do	148,000	166,000	135,000
Since 1st Sept. 2,357,000	3,297,000	3,059,000	

In presence of the advices from Liverpool and New York chronicled above, our local Cotton market became firm in tone, and much more active to-day, and prices advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy. The day's reported transactions sum up 4,850 bales, of which all but 1,000 bales were contracts for the new crop by exporters, say 1,500 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 245-56; 900 Bengals, for January, at Rs. 193-209; 700 Oomrawuttee, for February-March, at Rs. 193½-209; and 500 Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 224. Shippers also bought 200 ready New Khangaum, at Rs. 217; and 100 new Bengal, at Rs. 182. The Mills bought 500 new Dhulia, at Rs. 194-7; and 250 new Julgaum, at Rs. 206; and they also took 200 old Vingorla, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small demand from shippers. *Hard Yellow*, however, has advanced 2 as. per cwt., and the following are our quotations this evening:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	5	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	15	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4	12	6 "
Red Delhi.....	"	4	10	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	5	4	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	10	0 "
Hard Red	"	4	10	0 "

SEEDS have again been taken to only a small extent, and in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* is half an anna per cwt. lower this evening at Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-15-6 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,976 bales.
Wheat.....	13,601 cwt.
Linseed	5,999 "
Rapeseed	7,611 "
Gingelly	11,088 "
Castorseed.....	3,823 "
Rice	4,036 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. A May loading steamer has been fixed at 18s. por ton under open charter.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 2⅛d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand, for ready Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 15-16d., and 1s. 2 31-32d., respectively, for February, at which rates, however, we have not heard of much enquiry. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 1-16d. for the mail, 1s. 3 3-32d. for December; and 1s. 3¼d. for January-March have been the ruling rates throughout the day, no concessions having been made in either term or rate, and we have heard of a moderate amount being placed at these quotations; and in the meantime, and awaiting the result of Council allotments—which we expect will be made at about 1s. 2⅝d. for Bills—the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 29-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2⅛d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 31-32d.		"
Credits do. .....1s. 3 1-16d.		"
Francs do. .....1·58¼.		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone again to-day, but with little doing, and rates for Fours have remained on about yesterday's level, closing this evening at 106 7-16 for cash; 106 5-16 for the settling day at the end of this month; and at 105 15-16 for the early January account.

SHARES remain very quiet; but quotations are generally unchanged, the only alterations which we have to note this evening being a decline of Rs. 5 in Connaught Mill Scrip; of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 15 on Manockjee Petit. A further advance of Rs. 2½ has taken place in Bank of Bombay shares, making the price 1,052½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	4⅛
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	4 4⅛
8¼ lbs. do.	5 7⅛
40s Mule Twist	0 8¼
2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1854-55	65¼
Bar Silver.....	38 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Cable Perim-Hodeida right.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at or about 10 a.m. on Thursday, 24th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd November, 1892. (Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	**		..	..
Teheran	23	2	24 p.m.	..	22
Suez.....	23	2	50 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 23rd November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	33	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	33	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WAYMOUTH.—November 19, at Torquay, Charles Waymouth, late Captain, 17th Lancers, aged 61.

AUSTRALIA.

BIRTH.

BOASE.—July 27, at 25, Bond-Street, Abbots'ord, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, the wife of James T Boase, Executive Engineer, Lahore, Punjab, India, of a son.

SIND.

BIRTH.

McKENZIE.—November 15, at Karachi, the wife of Mr Scott McKenzie, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHARAS.—November 23, Vej Ardur, Maha Khordad, 1262 Yezdezardi, at 6 a.m., Bai Rutti nbai, widow of the late Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, daughter of the late Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas and mother of Meherjeebhoy and Jhangir Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, aged 65 years. The third day's ceremony (Uthumna) will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 p.m. (Friday, the 25th instant), at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULTEEL.—November 13, at Kallacherra Tea Estate, Hailkandy, the wife of Edward Bulteel, of a son.

HENNESSY.—November 17, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant J P C Hennessy, 8th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

HENDLEY.—November 16, at Peshawar, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Harold Hendley, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, of a daughter (still-born).

WILLIAMS.—November 10, at Mooltan, the wife of R C Williams, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LOTTERI—McINTYRE.—November 16, at St Stephen's Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev Eyre Chatterton, assisted by the Rev C W Darling, David Lotteri, to Mary Catherine, the second daughter of Neil McIntyre, Esq.

PENGREE—ROSS.—At Rawalpindi, Mr E Pengree, Barrister-at-Law, to Mrs W Ross, widow of the late William Ross, Storekeeper.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—November 20, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, Ada Emily Mary, the beloved wife of Newsham Peers Adams.

FORBES.—November 11, at Bangalore, Frederica Maude, wife of Captain E Esme Forbes, 2nd Madras Lancers.

JUGGADANUND.—November 17, at the Riverside, Bhowanipur, Juggadanund Mukerji, Rai Bahadur, of smallpox, aged 72 years.

TAYLOR.—November 18, at Kodaikanal, Mrs Sophia Taylor, widow of the late Major-General C W Taylor, Madras Army, and daughter of the late Colonel J W Macarthy, aged 68 years and 2 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

H. M. K.—Your complaint should be addressed to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, at Victoria Terminus.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

UNDER the innocent *Nineteenth Century* heading "Railways in Native Indian States," Mr. Edward Dicey, C.B., formulates a proposal to establish a monopoly of the agricultural and manufacturing products of Kashmir. Such a proposal would have been amazing in the seventeenth century, when James I. was on the throne, and trade monopolies were regarded as legitimate means of filling the pockets alike of the Government and adventurers with a little interest at court. The writer himself felt that the proposal is startling, and he has been careful to wrap it up in a cloud of irrelevant platitudes. He treats his readers to a disquisition on the reasons which have led him and all true friends of India to deprecate the growing practice of making Indian questions the subject of party controversy in the House of Commons and on the hustings. If inconvenient questions are to be asked by unmannerly fellows in the Lower House there is little likelihood of enterprising speculators being allowed to exploit Kashmir or any other Native State on a scale which would make the most successful of Sirdars pale with envy. Mr. Dicey philosophically observes that under the system of party government every question, home or foreign, is "necessarily determined, not on its merits or demerits but in virtue of the bearing it may have upon the interests of the Ministry or the Opposition." When this dictum is laid down by so high an authority, we would not for the world dream of contesting it. Its acceptance explains many things which would otherwise appear to be inexplicable in the conduct of Ministries and Oppositions, past and present. It would go some way to explain also how it is that the most deserving of Cabinets as a rule get short shift when they appeal to the electors for a renewal of their confidence. We are not disposed to demur to the proposition—which has a familiar air—that "it will be an evil day for India as well as for England, if ever such purely Indian matters as the regulation of the opium trade, the propriety of child-marriages, of the freedom of the native press, are decided by a party vote that may involve the fate of a Ministry." It will also be an evil day for expectant concessionaires if proposals to hand over the land, the manufactures, the trade, and the communications of an important Native State to a syndicate of City capitalists, are made the subject of impertinent Parliamentary interpellations, or even become the victims of the inquisitiveness of Parliamentary Committees.

The writer frankly states why he has set himself at the outset to prove that the grievances—present or prospective—of Kashmir or any other Native State are not matters for Parliamentary interference, and that the decision should rest with the Indian authorities. His object is to remove any idea that he may himself contemplate an appeal to Parliament against the Supreme Government. Far from it. He is determined to set a good example, and refuse to appeal even if the chances of success are favourable. And then it comes out that the Native States—and especially Kashmir—have grievances, and even wrongs. They are autonomous, and free to govern themselves, well or ill, provided they do not make war upon their neighbours, and leave their foreign affairs in the hands of Sir Mortimer Durand. So far good; though the situation is anomalous, it is not Mr. Dicey's purpose to discuss whether it is beneficial or otherwise. But it is a survival from the past, when the East India Company thought more of trade and dividends than of annexing territory, and was in mortal fear of any interference with its monopoly by outsiders:—"The Company was a close corporation, and looked on outsiders with the same sort of jealousy with which a trades union regards a unionist. And though our present Anglo-Indian officials have not the same reasons for resenting the intrusion of outsiders, they cherish the sentiment which actuated their predecessors. . . . To the official mind the capitalist or the financier who desires to enter into transactions with Native Protected States represents an element of trouble and annoyance. The better class of our Indian officials regard themselves as the protectors and guardians of the natives, and therefore they view with suspicion any project by which Englishmen, not under their control, might obtain a footing in the Native States." Here we have a financier and a capitalist, desirous of entering into transactions with a Native State, and to obtain a footing therein, and officials who view their approach with suspicion. It appears that similar phenomena were apparent when Mr. Dicey was "behind the scenes in Egypt," and financiers were anxious to introduce English capital into that country. There was not a single Anglo-Indian official, from Sir Evelyn Baring downwards, "who did not dislike and oppose every scheme for developing the resources of the Delta by the means of British Companies or syndicates." What a shame! And what a loss at one and the same time to the Delta and to the capitalists! Lord Cromer ought to hide his head and resign his peerage. Now what Mr. Dicey and his friends desire to do is to deliver the Native States from the position of thraldom which prevents them from profiting by the ardent desire of syndicates to develop their resources. In former days it was sufficient to keep the peace for the Paramount Power, protect the Native States, and interfere with native customs and institutions as little as possible. But a new era has commenced; we have educated the people in Western ideas of civilization (which is precisely what Mr. A. O. Hume affirms, in a somewhat different connection), and "we have recognised it as our interest to increase the facilities of communication, to encourage Indian industries (Mr. Holt-Hallett will please note), to reform the condition of the masses, and to cover the country with railroads." We have done all this, more or less, in our own possessions. But one important State remains, so far as railways are concerned, isolated—Kashmir. The first need of that country is railways. Unfortunately the Maharajah cannot provide the funds, and the Government of India will not give a guarantee, and no capitalist will make railways in a sparsely-inhabited country at his own expense, and wait for interest on his money until the concern pays.

There is apparently a deadlock. But a syndicate has been formed in London which will construct the railway on certain conditions, which are now before the Government of India. The syndicate, or the company which the syndicate will form if it receive the concession, will build the railway "at its own cost," if the Maharajah—who is "absolutely and entirely under the control of the Indian Government"—will give the syndicate for a certain (unspecified) number of years the sole monopoly of the manufacture and sale of silk, paper, cloth, wine, and beer; the growth of the zingara-nut and of "kut"—a root, which is in requisition in India—and the mining rights of the State! But this is not all; the syndicate asks for the monopoly of the breeding of horses and goats over a certain area; and the "option" of farming fifty thousand acres of land along the railway line. There are other details into which Mr. Dicey "must not enter." It would be interesting to know what they are. Here, then, we have a proposal which exceeds in magnitude its only analogue—the scheme which proposed to give to a syndicate the right to build railways in the Nizam's Dominions, and a monopoly of all mining rights. That scheme was on the face of it so extravagant that it was rejected, and the railways and the mining rights were dealt with on separate bases. But the proposal now before the Government of India goes far beyond the wildest dream of the exploiters of the Deccan. The Kashmir syndicate is to have a monopoly not only of the railways and of the mines, but practically of all the industries of the country. It is asserted that the manufacture and sale of silk, wine, &c., are now Government monopolies. That is an anomaly that cannot long survive; to perpetuate it by assigning it to a syndicate—which would be under no obligation whatever to defer to local opinion or to regard local interests—would intensify the evil a hundred-fold. The pretence that the cultivators in Kashmir are mere tenants at will, and the Maharaja the sole landlord, may mislead readers in England, but everyone in India knows perfectly well that the Sovereigns of Native States—like the Government in the Bombay Presidency—though nominal owners of the soil, hold it in trust for the community, and that they do not dream of exercising the rights of ownership in the sense understood in the United Kingdom. The "tenants-at-will" under the native or the British raj, are as secure in their holdings as are English copyholders, and the Sovereign that would be ill-advised enough to disregard their right to live on their ancestral fields, would find his rule and his life precarious. The notion that the status of the Kashmir cultivators would be improved under a syndicate, which *ex-hypothesi* would not be under the control of either the Maharajah, whose affairs would be farmed for him, or under that of Indian officials, of whom it is made a ground of complaint that they regard themselves as the protectors and guardians of the natives, is absurd. It is not in this way that the resources of Kashmir can be developed, and its people made prosperous and contented. Nor is it necessary to sell Kashmir to a syndicate to get the railways which are needed. In the ordinary course of things railways will be constructed to render communications with that important part of the frontier easy and rapid. Surveys have been made, and the relative merits of different alignments are under consideration. Under the scheme of reforms drawn up by Mr. Logan two years ago, approved by the Viceroy, and sanctioned by the Maharajah, the worst of the old abuses and monopolies have been already abolished, and the country has made considerable progress. Mr. Dicey's syndicate should turn its attention in some other direction. Why not undertake the development of the resources of Uganda?

ON Tuesday a large deputation, including Sir W. G. Hunter, Mr. Justice Jardine, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, and native ladies and gentlemen, waited on the Secretary of State for India to protest against the action of the Government of Bombay in withdrawing support from the Poona Girls' School. The deputation urged the importance of giving increased support to Female Education. Lord Kimberley concurred with the deputation as to the great importance of encouraging Female Education in India. His Lordship stated that he would forward the memorial presented by the deputation to the Government of Bombay, stating, however, that the matter was a question of finance. We understand that his Excellency the Governor in Council intends to make public the facts relating to the withdrawal of support to the Poona girls.

RUSKIN has well-remarked that the poor human creature, instead of spending his time saying that it is impossible that a thing can be done, should go and do it. Mr. W. Pole, R.S., writes to the *Fortnightly Review* to recall the fact that in 1881 the most experienced æronauts affirmed that manageable balloons, which could be steered through the air, were impossible, and that the Duke of Argyll in the name of science pronounced the notion of such a thing to be inconsistent with "the universal reign of law." At that very time the impossible thing had already been done. Mr. Pole wrote an article to show that the idea could be realised in a complete form with ordinary skill. He showed in the following year that according to the then existing data men could travel through the air at a speed of thirty miles an hour—a speed considerably in excess of the eight miles an hour claimed by Stephenson for the first railway, and pronounced at once by someone better informed, to be "absolutely impossible." Thirty miles an hour will—according to Mr. Maxim—be easily exceeded. In fact the greater the velocity the less power is required, and consequently the greater will be the economy of the motive force. The Germans, the French, and the Russians have constructed dirigible balloons, some of which have attained a speed of fifteen miles an hour. But the flying machine of the future will apparently make dirigible balloons obsolete. What will become then of the universal reign of law? What will become of the capital invested in railways, which will be as obsolete as stage coaches?

THE Military Member of Council, General Brackenbury, during his recent visit to Sind, referred at the local Volunteer prize distribution to the Parsee Volunteers, who are now numerous at "the coming port." The General was surprised to see how many there were, and he was led into a wholesome little homily on the principle of volunteering. Since Lord Canning's time the Government of India has maintained that the Volunteer Corps in India are a supplement to the European Army in India. This being so, observed the General, it is necessary that those who form the Corps shall be men who are thoroughly loyal to the British Raj, and whose interests are bound up in its maintenance. If any section of the community ought to be loyal, and if the interests of any section be bound up in its maintenance, it is the Parsees, and General Brackenbury could not help declaring that he knew no one who is more loyal and none better fitted to be Volunteers than Parsees. He might perhaps have stopped there. But no; it was necessary to pay a tribute to their success at cricket and other games. He had heard, he

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Lord Kimberley yesterday received an influential deputation, including Sir W. G. Hunter, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Justice Jardine, besides several native ladies and gentlemen to protest against the Bombay Government withdrawing its support from the Poona Native Girls School, and to advocate increased support from the Government for female education in India.

His Lordship in reply promised to forward the memorial to the Bombay Government, and said the matter was a question of finance. He completely agreed with the speakers as to the extreme importance of encouraging female education in India.

THE PAMIRS QUESTION.

Although the negotiations between England and Russia, regarding the Pamirs are proceeding favourably, the statement made at St. Petersburg that a settlement of the question is speedily expected is incorrect.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.

The Monetary Conference was opened to-day by the Belgian Premier who, in his address to the delegates, said that the solution of the silver question lies in an international agreement such as regulates the telegraphs, posts, &c.

M. Levy, a Belgian Senator, was then elected President of the Conference which has adjourned until Friday when the American delegates will submit their proposals.

Eighteen States were represented at yesterday's sitting of the Conference.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William, in his speech on the opening of the Reichstag, declared his relations with Foreign Powers to be friendly, and hoped that Germany would remain undisturbed in her peaceful efforts to promote economic interests. The increase, His Majesty said, of the military power of other States compels similar measures on the part of Germany, hence the necessity for the Military Bill lately introduced. His Majesty believes that the patriotism of the nation accepts the sacrifice.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Savings Bank, Allahabad, yesterday, it was resolved to re-open the Bank for business on the 15th December. During the time of suspension the trustees have worked hard to dispose of a large quantity of the Bank's landed property, for which it has received handsome prices beyond expectation. About three lakhs of ready money will have been lodged in the Bank of Bengal to the Bank's credit by the 15th December, and as the utmost confidence has been regained by trustees from all classes there can be no doubt of its flourishing. The shareholders were generally of opinion, last night, that had the Bank been managed properly it would never have closed.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 23.

The hearing of the Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed this morning. The Nawab Mehdi Hassan was re-examined and swore that Navab Sarwar Jung's order had affected him.

Masaud Ali, an official in the Home Office, had left complainant's house, where he had been living.

Neither the Nizam nor the Minister had ordered any inquiry into his conduct at the Court of Wards; but Nawab Sarwar Jung, without authority, was trying to find fault. Complainant was not aware that Gertrude Donnelly had a brother.

Amir Mirza, cross-examined, said he was present at Nawab Mehdi Hassan's marriage, but after the ceremony; and he saw the marriage contract which contained Hinayet Ali's signature. Witness denied that he had been employed to spy on counsel for the defence. Witness was asked to point out Mrs. Mehdi Hassan from photographs, and he identified a picture as her likeness, which Nawab Mehdi Hassan swore was not that of his wife.

Nothing further of interest transpired during the day's proceedings.

HYDERABAD RACES.

MULKAPET, Nov. 23.

The extra day's racing at Mulkapet brought out a large attendance, including Sir Asman Jah and Nawab Mehdi Ali. Most of the horses and riders had left, and the fields were only moderate.

The ZUFFER JUNG'S PURSE.—Distance 1¼ mile. Four ran.

Plaintiff	1
Dutchman	2

The favorite won hands down.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Plaintiff, and 3 to 1 on Dutchman.

The ARCHER CUP.—Distance, 1¼ miles. This race brought out a field of four.

Alert	1
Showiman	2

Alert had the race all his own way.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Alert, and 2 to 1 against Showiman.

The PONY SCURRY.—Distance, 3 furlongs. This brought out the biggest field of the day. Eight ran.

Cadger	1
Haughty Boy	2
Sheehab	3

Cadger won a pretty race by a length. Half a length lay between Haughty Boy and Sheehab.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Cadger and Haughty Boy; and 4 to 1 against Sheehab.

The HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.—Distance, 5 furlongs. Five ran.

Flashlight	1
Wild Oat	2

The favorite won an easy race.

Betting: 2 to 1 on. Flashlight and Wild Oat.

The GALLOWAY SELLING RACE.—Distance, 4½ furlongs. Five ran.

Punjab	1
Collector	2

This was a good race, but Collector made the spurt too late.

Betting: Evens on Collector; and 6to 4 on Punjab.

The Nizam accompanied by Nawab Afsar Jung, A.-D.-C., and Maboob Yar Jung, A.-D.-C., arrived on the course in time to witness the last race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The P and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here, for Karachi, this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

Mail steamer Surat from China arrived.

Mail steamer Carthage from Australia arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 22.

9 p.m.	74·3

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

6 a.m.	71·5
9 a.m.	77·4
3 p.m.	82·4
9 p.m.	81·4

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A DEPUTATION waited on Lord Kimberley on Tuesday with regard to the withdrawal of the grant to the Poona Girls' School. The Secretary of State promised to address the Bombay Government in the matter, though he said, the question was one of finance.

THE Monetary Conference met at Brussels on Tuesday.

NO news comes from Afghanistan regarding Lord Roberts' Mission. The official idea in India is, a contemporary believes, that the Mission will go in January; but it begins to look as if the Amir feels too dignified to come to Jellalabad to meet anyone less than the Viceroy. He would probably receive Lord Roberts at Kabul; but to come to Jellalabad to meet him is another matter.

IT has been resolved to erect a painted memorial window in Westley Church, Trimulgherry, to the memory of the late Mrs. Burgess, who was one of the victims of the wreck of the s.s. Roumania, and Major-General Campbell has undertaken to receive any contributions from her numerous friends who would like to join in this object for perpetuating her memory.

THE King's Dragoon Guards greatly appreciate the honour which has been conferred upon them in being selected to take up the duties of the 1st Life Guards at Windsor. The regiment is in good order under the command of Colonel Douglas Williams. It is, unfortunately, weak in numbers, one of its squadrons having been left in Egypt when the regiment came home a year ago, and its ranks are rather full of young soldiers; but Major-General Le Quesne under whom it has served at Shorncliffe, reported so highly of its state of discipline that the authorities decided upon sending it to Windsor, although the 17th Lancers were at first named.

OWING to threatened troubles arising from the death of Mehter Afzul-ul-Mulk, Colonel Durand is moving a hundred men and two guns to the frontier at Gakach. The force started this morning. Some of the Hunza-Nagar levies lately raised accompany the force. Their keenness is well shown by the fact that the Hunza men reached Gilgit from Hunza within thirty-six hours of being warned to move.

THE Indian troopship Crocodile, with eleven hundred aboard, became enshrouded in a dense fog when nearing the Isle of Wight. A boat from the shore enabled the troopship to pick up her bearings, and to escape from a position of peril.

THE meeting of the Calcutta Baled Jute Association, writes a commercial correspondent, led to no solution of the difficulty, and there is nothing left now but for things to right themselves through the survival of the fittest. There has been too much sentiment allowed in the matter, and nothing in reason shown why jute balers should be let off any part of their losses, any more than men in any other line of business; or to use an everyday expression, they must either pay up or bust. London and Dundee are apparently quite content to let prices there drop further, as they have done this week to £10-10 a ton for first marks by canal for November and December shipment. Locally loose jute is easier in quotations, though holders are unwilling to let go at even the slight decline. It is a question how long the ryots will be able to hold on the stocks that are said to be kept back. Advices from the interior again confirm the original forecast, as being that of a crop unprecedentedly large, and with that belief it is now felt here that rates must come down to the equivalent eventually of home prices. Among balers generally there is now, very sensibly, more disposition to make the best of it and face their losses. Fresh business in baled is said to have been done, though to what extent and for what delivery is not very clear. In jute fabrics the mills have been strong in their prices for near and forward, and there has not been much done in exports; local speculators working to a small extent has been about the principal business of the week.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 12th November was 262, against 221 and 219 in the two preceding weeks and lower than in the corresponding week of last year by 39. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 14 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There was 11 deaths from tetanus, against 11 in the previous week The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 26 respectively, against 96 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·3 per mille per annum, against 29·1, the mean of the last five years.

WHEN the railway line to connect Mayaveram with Muthupet (Tanjore District) was being surveyed, and estimates prepared in connection therewith, the Mirasidars of the latter place petitioned the Madras Government that the line might be extended from Muthupet to the port of Adirampatnam, a distance of 9½ miles. The Government viewed the petition favourably, and took measures to have the little line to the port surveyed and estimates prepared. The Government of India has, however, now ordered that the proposed connection with Adirampatnam must be deferred for the present, as financial exigencies will not permit of the work being undertaken.

MR. PYNE has, it is said, been entrusted with the work of striking medals for the victorious Afghan troops from the Hazarajat—gold medals for officers, silver medals for troops, and copper medals for tribal levies. A specially magnificent medal of gold, with rubies, sapphires, &c., is said to be in preparation (with the rank of General) for Munshi Subhan, who is credited with "conspicuous gallantry"—a kind of Victoria Cross, in fact.

THERE is great excitement in Australia, owing to the conviction of six out of eight Broken Hill strikers, charged with conspiracy and inciting to riot. Sleeth, the secretary of the Barrier branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association and virtual leader of the strike, has received two years' hard labour; Ferguson, one of the most violent agitators, a similar sentence, and others from nine to three months. The miners are incensed at the severity of the sentences, but the community rejoices. A Broken Hill mob attacked the non-Unionists and the police, but were repulsed and thirty-six rioters were arrested. The attempt to intimidate the sydney Parliament failed completely. Nevertheless the miners continue on strike, though, there are indications that many of them are tired of the struggle.

ACCORDING to trans-frontier correspondents, the Hazara campaign in Orusghan only has ceased. The Daya, Poulada, Nawa, Saipais, Sheikh Ali and Dahzangi Hazaras are still in revolt against the Amir.

AKBAR KHAN, of Lalpura, on the Peshawar frontier, is reported to have fallen under the Amir's displeasure, and to have been dismissed.

EVERYTHING remains quiet at Asmar, where fever is reported to be very prevalent amongst the Afghan troops. Umra Khan's men still occupy Narai on the Asmar-Chitral frontiers.

THE Bahawalpur and Kapurthalla Imperial Service Infantry at Mian Mir were inspected on Saturday by Colonel H. Mellis, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops. The arrangements of the camp generally were found to be everything that could be desired, especially the sanitary arrangements.

THE proceedings of the court-martial, at Patiala have not been confirmed by H. H. the Maharaja. The adjutant, who was under trial, has resigned the Patiala State Service. It is to be hoped that matters will now be in a more satisfactory state in the Patiala Lancers than they have been during the last six months.

IN lieu of the usual annual inspections at Jamalpur, Howrah, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and Tundla this season, a camp of exercise at Jamalpur, from the 4th to 18th December, has been sanctioned, at which officers, non-commissioned officers, and volunteers from all parts of the East Indian Railway can attend, for as long as their official duties will permit, for instruction in battalion drill, &c., and where one annual inspection of the whole Corps will be made. The Agent of the East Indian Railway, and Honorary Colonel of the Corps, has requested the heads of the departments of the East Indian Railway to support the proposal, and render the meeting a success by granting leave in every possible case to officers and volunteers for the purpose of attending it. A most carefully arranged and printed book of rules to be observed during the camp has been issued, which we recommend for imitation to other corps intending to hold camps.

LADY MABEL BRUDENELL-BRUCE, only sister of the Marquis of Ailesbury, who recently married Mr. Robert Sutton, well known at Melbourne race meetings a few years ago as the "Cash" bookmaker, has returned to London with her husband, after her honeymoon trip, and the newly-married couple have established themselves in a large house in Cadogan-Place. The bride, it will be remembered, was engaged to be married to Lieutenant Crosbie, and had received numerous wedding presents in anticipation of the event; but the match was broken off at the last moment. These presents were returned to the donors; but in most cases they have been sent back to the bride.

HIGH carbon nickel Harveyised armour plating, manufactured according to an American patent, have been tested at Portsmouth with astonishingly successful results, confirming fully the American eulogiums of the merits of the process. If further tests continue to demonstrate the invulnerability of the plates, many obsolete British ironclads may easily be brought up to modern requirements by new armour.

THE insistent demands of the Irish Nationalists, especially of the Parnellite section, are likely to involve the Government in difficulty. Mr. John Redmond, addressing the Irish Amnesty Association at Dublin, denounced the unworthy timidity of Mr. Morley in not granting the unconditional release of political prisoners both in England and Ireland. It was idle to talk of deferring to Mr. Asquith, who must do as Mr. Morley wishes, or Mr. Morley must remember that his chances of successfully governing Ireland this winter greatly depend upon the attitude of the Parnellites.

THE prospects of the Manchester Ship Canal have distinctly improved. Though the company only asked for one million and a-half, yet three millions and a-quarter have been offered; the Manchester Corporation having taken steps to raise two millions, the Salford Council offering to provide a million, and the Oldham Council a quarter of a million.

AN Australian editor is very severe upon "the Ballroom Boy." He attributes the fictitious value in which this youth is held to the dearth of men in the prime of life, who studiously neglect the ballroom, partly because they have achieved social position, and partly because they feel annoyed and discomfited by the manners of the supercilious boys whom hostesses delight to please. He is good-looking, dances well, and is ridiculously young. These are grave faults which can be expiated only by growing older, getting too heavy for dancing, and losing some of his youthful charm with his thinning locks. He will then become as pleasing, not only to the railing editor, but to other men who are themselves in like case, as he now is to the givers of balls and the girls who dance.

THE general and steadily increasing commercial depression in Russia adds extra gloom, writes an Odessa correspondent, to the darkening advent of winter in that empire. The national grain export industry languishes under the formidable competition of America's superabundant shipments to Europe, which cause the unusually low prices now ruling on the English and Continental markets. One of the largest foreign houses engaged in the export of Russian grain announces its intention of suspending further operations in that country. Within the last few days eight firms in Odessa have been gazetted bankrupts. Whilst M. Witte, with a sorely straitened exchequer under his control, is striving to obtain a foreign loan, the value of the credit rouble is falling.

A RETURN of prosecutions under the Margarine Act of 1887 has just been issued from the Home Office, Taking England and Wales, there have been, for counties and boroughs, 1,473 prosecutions in the four years since the Act came into operation. Of the 1,473 prosecutions there came 1,273 convictions. If the number of prosecutions be a sure test, offences against the law are becoming less numerous in boroughs than in counties. In all Scotland, there have been in the same period 48 prosecutions and 41 convictions. In the counties and boroughs of Ireland the total number of prosecutions in the four years has been 38, and of convictions 34.

IN an article entitled "Are Our Oarsmen Degenerate?" published in the *New Review*, Mr. R. C. Lehmann makes fun of the "terrible shock" caused by the recent defeat of a London rowing club in an eight-oared race by a crew of French amateurs on the Seine. "Well," he says, "after all, there is balm in Gilead. Amongst the multitude of explanations this one is certainly true; the defeated crew was not our champion crew. The London Club, the Oxford University Boat Club, and (perhaps) the Cambridge University Boat Club could have made up crews at the present time that should have been able to bear the national banner triumphantly to success. Of course, University oarsmen are not always superior to their metropolitan rivals. But both this year and last the members of the Oxford University Boat Club have asserted an indisputable supremacy amongst amateur oarsmen.

THE extent to which the practice of calling for business orders is carried in Berlin may be judged from the following examples: The wife of a high official was very ill, and the physician gave little hope of her recovery. A coffin manufacturer having heard of this, went straight to the official and offered him a splendid coffin, "just made for your wife!" he said. But this impudence was exceeded by that of another business man, who came to the same official the next day and offered his services, in case of the death of the sick lady, to procure a second advantageous marriage, even proposing a certain lady. The official, whose wife is fortunately quite recovered, told these circumstances to a local paper, with permission to publish them.

A CHRISTIANIA correspondent writes:—Dr. Nansen's Polar ship has been solemnly baptised and launched at Laurvik. Madame Nanson gave it the name "Fram" (Forward). At the dinner Dr. Nansen warmly thanked the builder, Mr. Colin Archer, for the extreme care he had taken with his task. The ship is of very small dimensions. The space for the twelve men is narrow, but the strength of the materials is great. No doubt also it really is well fitted for the voyage on the ice. Where "Jeanett" ten years ago was crushed by the ice, "Fram" can be lifted and supported. Amongst the hermetic vegetables are potatoes. With regard to the meat, numerous offers are made by foreign manufacturers who desire, not a profit (the prices stipulated are insignificant) but the honour of contributing to this noble enterprise. The departure will take place in three or four months. The conviction of a happy result is strong in Scandinavia.

M. LOUIS HAVET has sent a paper to the College of France giving an account of some metrical prose works of a Roman orator named Symmachus, who flourished in the fourth century. By metrical prose M. Havet means prose subject to complicated laws regulating the use of long and short syllables. In certain contexts the spondee was permissible, while it was a heresy to use the dactyl, and so forth. The rules once laid down were rigidly adhered to by the misguided writer, although in their inception they appear to have been purely arbitrary.

AT a fancy ball given near Melbourne two ladies were attired respectively as an English and Irish masheress. There were a few nurses, but not nearly so many as always appear at similar functions in England. A very young lady chose to go as a romp; another called herself "Don't Touch." A jockeyess was another original dress. The gentlemen chiefly wore uniforms. One went as a stockman, and another as a policeman. Another chose lawn-tennis garb, which perhaps looked rather out of place in a ball room, but so did the "bicyclist" and the stockman.

MRS. SHAW'S FAREWELL.

MRS. SHAW concludes her visit to Bombay this evening, when she will give a farewell entertainment in the Novelty Theatre. It is to be regretted that the stay has been so brief, for Bombay has scarcely done its duty by her. There have unfortunately been counter-attractions, and Bombay cannot adequately support two companies at the same time. But if "La Belle Sifflueso" has not had large audiences she has at least had appreciative ones, and her marvellous gifts have been highly applauded in the city during the past fortnight. Her skill far eclipsed the utmost anticipations. Beyond her own delightful performances, Mrs. Shaw has been assisted by professional as well as amateur talent, and has given us cause to remember her visit. In bringing Mr. Arthur Taylor here, for instance, she has earned the thanks of all lovers of vocal music. It is not too much to prophesy for Mr. Taylor a successful career in the profession he has chosen. It is long since we heard in India such highly finished singing than his. His voice is full, rich, and clear, and its compass by no means limited. His modulation is skilful, and his articulation may be termed perfect. Mr. Taylor is capable of appreciating the words he sings as well as the music, and in this is to be found the explanation of his soulful rendering of the songs he sings. It is a matter for regret that he did not arrive in India in time for Mrs. Shaw's opening concert. Mr. Hulland has given us capital interpretations of some of the best composers, and Mr. Twinning has again shown his ability to cater for the entertainment of the public. He brought the ever-welcome Maccabe, then Mr. Kyrle Bellew, and Mrs. Brown-Potter, and lastly Mrs. Shaw. We hear it is likely he will pay us a yearly visit, bringing with him artistes of undoubted ability to give entertainments during the recognised season. Whatever Mr. Twinning undertakes in this way, he carries out creditably, and the announcement of his intention will be regarded as decidedly good news.

Mrs. Shaw's farewell concert is at nine o'clock to-night.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

THE Willard Opera Company continues to draw large houses. Half the period for which Mr. Willard took the Gaiety has elapsed, but the public show no signs of tiring. The company works exceedingly hard. Changing the programme twice a week is no easy matter, and all the success they secure is well deserved.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Friday, the 18th instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., President, in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. James MacDonald; Rao Bahadoor V. N. Bhagvat; Rao Saheb D. P. Kharkhar; Rev. R. Gray; Messrs. L. Penny, J. J. Mody, B. N. Sirvai, J. Kenyon; Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; Mr. Kavasji B. Setna; Dr. D. A. De Monte; Messrs. K. R. Kama, A. H. Nazar, K. D. Dubash and Javerilal U. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi read a paper on "The Irish story of Cucullin and Conloch and the Persian story of Rustam and Sohrab," of which the following is an abstract:—

There are several episodes in Firdousi's great epic of the Persians which present striking points of resemblance to several episodes in the epics of other nations. In 1887 Professor Darmesteter drew the attention of our Society to the "Mahabharata" episode of the renunciation of the throne by Youdhisthihra and his ascension to Heaven and said that it had its origin in the similar episode of King Kaikhoshroo in the "Shahnameh." In 1887 Mr. Pallonjee Burjorjee Desai, of Bombay, in an interesting public lecture delivered before the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, pointed out the resemblance between the Persian episode of Homa, Behazfrid, and Arjasp in the "Shahnameh," on the one hand, and the Indian episode of Sita and Ravan in the "Ramayan" and the Greek episodes of Helen and Paris in the "Iliad" on the other. My last paper before our Society on "The so-called Pehelvi origin of the story of the 'Sindibadnameh,'" lead to show that there was a striking resemblance between the Persian story of "Kaus, Soudabeh and Siavakhsh in the 'Shahnameh'" and the Indian story of the "King, the Damsel, and the Prince." All these stories show that several Persian episodes of the Shahnameh have their parallels in the epics of the East and West. My paper this evening treats of a similar subject. M. Mohl in the preface to his French translation of the "Shahnameh" first alluded to this subject: He said:—"Miss Brook, a deconvert in Irlands deux tres anciennies ballades dont la fond offre une resemblance etounante avec l'histoire de Sohrab." Comparing the Irish story of Cucullin and Conloch as given by Miss Brook in her "Reliques of Irish poetry" published in 1789 with that of "Rustam and Sohrab in the 'Shahnameh'" we found the following points of striking resemblance. The principal fact in the two stories is this: That a son and his father fight with each other in ignorance and that the son is killed at the hand of his father, who knows when it is too late that the person killed was his son. (1.) According to both the stories two Generals fall in love with princesses far away from their native countries and on leaving them some time after marriage to return to their native countries give them precious ornaments to be put on by thier expected children for the sake of recognition. Cucullin, the Irish General, falls in love with Aife, the daughter of Airdgenny, in the country of Albany, and leaves with her a golden chain for the expected child. Rustam, the Iranian General, falls in love with Tehemina, the daughter of the King of Samangan, in the country of Turan, and leaves with her a "mohreh," or a golden bracelet, for the expected child. (2.) In both the stories, sons are born; and they, when they come to age, invade with large armies the countries under whose kings their fathers serve as Generals. (3.) In both the stories, the sons before fighting with their fathers fight with and take captive other heroes. Sohrab fights with and takes prisoner Hajir, the commander of the fortress of Dar-i-Saphed. Conlock in the Irish story takes prisoner Conall Cearnach, the master of the Ulster Knights. (4.) On seeing the defeats of their eminent men the Kings in both the stories send in hot speed for their Generals, who stand first in rank. Khaus, the King of Iran, sends for Rustam, who lives in his country of Zobouliston. Conor, the King of Ulster, sends for his General Cucullin, who lives in his fortress of Dundalgen. (5.) Both the generals are a little dilatory in responding to the summons of their Royal masters, and, in spite of the delay, are at length welcomed by their sovereigns, who see in them the only hope of saving their countries from the invasion of the young invaders. (6.) Both the Generals have a cause to be offended with their Royal masters, and it is after "a kind of sullen re-conciliation" that both go to fight against the invaders. Both at first refuse to go to war, but at last better counsels and a call to duty prevail. (7.) In both the stories the Generals are "unconquered knights." No hero had ever thrown them down upon the ground in a single combat. (8.) According to both the stories the aged Generals (the fathers), before beginning the combat, make to their young antagonists (the sons) offers of peace. (9.) In both the stories when the two Generals meet for a single combat the first thing they do is that one of them puts to the other a question about his name and parentage, and the other evades the question. In the Irish story it is Cucullin, the father, that puts the question, and it is Conloch the son who evades it. But in the Persian story it is Sohrab the son that puts the question and Rustam, the father who evades it. (10.) In both the stories we find that the hearts of the sons while fighting with their fathers are touched with feelings of tenderness and filial affection and that they give expression to those feelings. (11.) The single combats in both the cases are unprecedented and last very long. (12.) In both the stories the fathers before killing their sons are very hard pressed in the fight. Rustam is even once thrown down upon the ground. (13.) In both cases we find that the sons out of compassion do not take full advantage of their strength as young men against their aged antagonists. Sohrab ceases from stabbing Rustam when falen on the ground. Concloh acted against Cucullin as "only half a foe." There is one great difference between the two stories. In the Persian story both the father and the son do not know each other and so both fight in utter ignorance of each other. But in the Irish story, though the father does not know the son, the latter knows the former, but fights with him in accordance with the rules of chivalry, which enjoined "that he should never decline a single combat with any knight under the sun." The very name of Ireland and its ancient name of Erin suggested the idea that the story had its home in ancient Iran.

Mr. James MacDonald moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Modi for the interesting paper he had read.

The President then made remarks on the paper, and the motion was unanimously carried.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

VETERINARY-COLONEL HALLEN visited the Veterinary College yesterday for the purpose of testing the capabilities of B. S. Shroff and F. Fornadez, graduates, for lectureships at the Ajmere Veterinary School, after which Veterinary-Colonel Hallen delivered a lecture on laminitis and its treatment, illustrated by specimens and a shoe he had designed with a view of lessening the pain inseparable from this disease and for facilitating recovery. In the course of his remarks, he said: In olden times farriers resorted to the cruel practice of passing a seaton in the frog, but now there is no necessity for such acts. The object in the treatment of laminitis should be to endeavour to relieve the weight of the body from the toe, &c. The Principal, Veterinary-Captain Jas. Mills, said: Veterinary-Colonel Hallen, I beg to thank you most sincerly for coming here to-day. I welcome you here as the father of the profession in India. I thank you for the interesting and instructive lecture you have just delivered to us. Your having taken the time which you can ill-spare from your multifarious official duties, to prepare it and to come here to deliver it, indicates the interest you take in veterinary science and in this college. You have during a very long and honourable career, devoted your abilities and energy to your profession in a way that very few do. You have done more than any man in India to uphold the dignity of an honourable calling. You have spared no pains and no labour to advance the profession. As living monuments of your energies this college stands boldly to the front, and I trust that its teachers and alumni will prove to Government, to you and to this great Empire that the founding of such an institution has been the means of conferring a boon upon owners of stock, and more especially cattle-owners. We have an agricultural department which has been doing good work for some years in India in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties, the principal of which has been the great mortality from the ravages of contagious diseases among cattle. Now no agricultural department can be expected to work with any degree of success unless it goes hand in hand with veterinary science. The cattle are the backbone of agriculture in India, and their preservation is a question which should be classed as a national one. Cattle till the soil, cart the grain to the market; in fact, cattle stand in the same relation to the ryot as the horse does to the English farmers, and see how they are cared for. A serious outbreak of disease in England amongst the farmers' horses would mean absolute ruin to them—and let me tell you it means the same to the ryot when his cattle die—it means more—it means a loss to the revenue of India. Picture for one moment the condition of a ryot who loses his cattle. It is this, There are only two courses open to him. beggary—or a millstone round his neck for the remainder of his existence. The former he feels naturally disinclined to accept, and the latter is simply this, that he must have recourse to the money-lender, the sowkar. It has, in addition to this, a serious side too. If cattle die land must lay fallow. Government lose their cess; rice, the chief food of the people, becomes a dear commodity, and we have all the miseries of high prices and an underfed population. Your work will live long after you have retired from your present sphere of usefulness, long after you have entered into your rest.

Mr. Ayanger, one of the students, in thanking Colonel Hallen for his lecture said: On behalf of the students of the Bombay Veterinary College, I have to thank you for the very interesting lecture which you have just delivered. It is really a matter of congratulation to us to have heard such an interesting lecture, like the one we have had just now by gentlemen who have spent all their lives in the field of veterinary science. Your name is very familiar to all workers in the cause of veterinary education, and especially to us who have been studying in this college. The opening of veterinary colleges and schools in India is the outcome of your indefatigable energy and deep interest shewn towards veterinary education in India. India was longing for such institutions, and you have been kind enough to sow broadcast the seeds of veterinary science in India. We have been given what we wanted, but those who graduate from this college have not as yet found sufficient encouragement in the Civil Veterinary Department; prospects have appeared so bright that India may find places for her own sons in the Civil Veterinary Department, of which you are the sole head. We sincerely hope that those who pass out of this college will find in you as the father of veterinary science in India all possible encouragement in the Civil Veterinary Department. As I cannot detain Colonel Hallen any longer, I would ask you fellwow-students, to give a hearty vote of thanks for his very interesting lecture.

In again addressing the students, Veterinary-Colonel Hallen commenced with a short retrospect of the history of the veterinary education in India. He said that so far back as thirty or forty years ago he impressed on the Government the advisability of establishing a college on the lines of the present Bombay Veterinary College to replace the Poona Veterinary School, but though he did not succeed, Dr. Lamb subsequently, through his efforts, induced the Government to establish the college. He then referred to Professor Steele, the first Principal of the College, who, he said, was a martyr to duty; he had his whole heart in the work, and many a time the speaker advised him to take rest; but through his enthusiasm and hence hard work he literally died in harness. The speaker, continuing, said, you, gentlemen, have been favoured now with a Principal for whom I have the highest regard; he will make you, with his well-known abilities, sound servants of the public. Speaking of the profession Veterinary-Colonel Hallen laid special stress on the necessity of the students, to take an interest in the subject, and to love animals, without which no amount of labour would make a man a veterinarian, and unless he possesses this liking, the best thing for him would be to leave the profession and take to some other calling. Comparing the studies and the increase in the scientific importance of the profession, he said the veterinarian now stands in the same public estimation as the medical man, and his studies are far more varied and hence interesting as being devoid of the monotony of going over a single subject. The development of the science of Bacteriology, which has done so much for the world and which will do a great deal more was mainly due to the help of the veterinarian, for even the greatest bacteriologists not only acknowledged the aid they received from the profession, but actually found it impossible to observe the various phases of disease in animals and carry on their investigations without the veterinarian's aid. In olden times it was thought that there was no such thing as contagion, but look now at the results achieved by the bacteriologist. Referring to the Imperial bacteriological laboratory, the speaker said that it was open to any student or graduate who would like to prosecute studies and make researches, and such researches had undoubtedly a great field before them. In conclusion, he expressed his pleasure at having been able to be present here, and thanked the Principal and all concerned for the kindly way they received him.

Mr. Dhakmarawala, on behalf of the teaching staff and the students, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, which was carried with acclamation.

THE MAZAGON BURIAL-GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter from Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, which was read at the Corporation, on Monday last, with reference to Mr. Solomon's statement, that the Mount Road property had been offered to Mr. Sassoon a short time since for Rs. 2½ per square yard. In that letter Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy state that their client emphatically denies that he ever made any such offer or authorised any such offer being made. In justice to Mr. Solomon I feel bound to contradict this denial as he received this information from me. The owner of the property himself asked my friend, Mr. Jeevandas Kessowjee, estate broker, to find a buyer for it at the rate of Rs. 2½ per square yard. The latter communicated with me as I am in the habit of going to the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon. That gentleman, however, refused the offer.—Yours, &c.,

LUCKMIDAS GIRDHURDAS,
Estate and Yarn Broker, Girgaum Back Road.

THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THE local officers of the Decennial Missionary Conference, to be held in Bombay next month, are making an appeal for funds to cover expenses. It is impossible, say they, to prepare the way for such an important and large gathering of missionaries as a decennial conference ensures without incurring a good deal of incidental expense; and it is not to be expected that the few individuals who have been authorized to provide for the holding of the Conference should themselves bear it. The provisional committee appointed by the Decennial Conference held in Calcutta, and the Bombay Missionary Conference are trying to bring about the success of the undertaking with the least possible expenditure of money; but they cannot avoid the rather heavy cost involved in the printing of programmes, hymn-sheets, and notices, and in duly attending to necessary details. The funds which may be forthcoming through this appeal it is pointed out will not be expended in entertaining the missionaries, who may attend the Decennial Conference, as local arrangements are being made for the lodging and boarding of missionary delegates. Contributions may be sent to the secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Bombay, who is treasurer of the Conference Fund.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. Those also present were:—Colonel Wilson, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Dr. A. Viegas, Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, and Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, A. M. Dhurumsey, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. K. M. Shroff.

THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Committee accorded their sanction to letter No. 17955, dated 13th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that Mr. W. Nicholls, Chief of the Fire Brigade, has addressed a communication to him, desiring that the unexpired portion of his covenanted service may be cancelled, and that he may join the Municipal service from the date of his first appointment on paying up arrears of pension contribution, and stating that there is no objection to Mr. Nicholls' request being complied with subject to the Corporation cancelling his covenanted service.

STEEL AND IRON MAINS.

The Committee considered Letter No. 17088, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding the opinion of Mr. Mansergh, Member of Council of the I. C. E., &c., &c., on the question of the relative merits of steel and iron water mains.

It was decided to send the papers on to the Corporation with the recommendation of the payment of the fees to Mr. Mansergh, which amounted to £262, and for advising the Municipality on the relative merits of the pipes in question.

A MUNICIPAL OFFICER'S TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Consideration was given to letter No. 18093, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, during his recent visit to England on privilege leave, had to attend Mr. Mansergh on several occasions in connection with the reference to the latter on the use of steel for the proposed main from Vehar to Kurla. Requesting sanction to the payment to Mr. Tomlinson of £10-15-4 on account of boarding and lodging and minor travelling expenses which he had to incur in connection with these visits. The amount to be met out of Water Works Contingent Grant.

The Committee accorded the required sanction.

THE LEGAL POSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Consideration was given to memorandum No. 16038, dated 24th October, 1892, from the Commissioner, forwarding counsel's opinion on the question of the legal position of the Standing Committee as regards calling for reports, &c.

Mr. Dhurumsey, in expressing his opinion upon the matter, said the only thing the Standing Committee was to consider was what steps should be taken in the matter. From counsel's opinion it appeared that the Standing Committee had no power to call for reports from the Municipal Commissioner except in a circuitous manner as members of the Corporation, which body had the power to call for such reports.

The Speaker then proposed the following resolution:—

That the opinion of counsel be forwarded to the Corporation with an expression of the Committee's opinion that, in order to an efficient discharge of their duties, it was necessary that the Standing Committee should have the legal right to call for reports from the Commissioner in matters falling within their functions. That the Corporation be requested to move Government to make an amendment to the above effect in the Municipal Act, when the question of amending the Act was taken into consideration.

The Chairman pointed out that the opinion was obtained at the instance of the Standing Committee, and not of the Corporation.

Mr. Dhurumsey continuing said that he would not press the resolution unless the Committee were unanimous upon the point. In his opinion, the representation ought to go on behalf of the Committee. They would, no doubt, remember that the Standing Committee took counsel's opinion some time ago on the subject of the legal position of Municipal servants, and they were advised that a certain amendment of the act was necessary. The matter was at that time referred to the Corporation, who resolved to make a representation to Government on the subject. In this instance the opinion of counsel might also be forwarded in the same way to the Corporation, who might be requested to make a similar representation to Government in view of the fact that, when the question of the amendment of the

oil lamps; and (d) the existing kerosine oil lamps were lighted with duplex burners, having only one wick lighted. The three different schemes ought to be submitted to the Corporation, who would make their own choice in the matter.

The Committee then determined: "That in sanctioning the full amount entered in the draft estimate for lighting, Rs. 3,21,410, and submitting the three schemes proposed by the Commissioner, the Standing Committee are of opinion that the Corporation itself should discuss and determine the relative merits of those schemes."

The expenditure on water-works was passed at Rs. 2,99,924; streets and buildings at Rs. 9,96,490; special provision for cleaning, lighting, and repairing Port Trust wharf roads at Rs. 38,824; Health Department, including general supervision and conservancy, markets and slaughter houses, registration of births and deaths, cemeteries, laboratory, milch cattle stables and rooms, tank conservancy, vaccination, contribution to Government, &c., at Rs. 13,92,200.

The Committee then adjourned.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is apparently some misapprehension as to the aims and object of the recent meeting of the medical profession. It was never the intention of the promoters of the meeting, who have come in for a share of unfair and undeserved comments, to move on the narrow line of simply airing Dr. Deshmukh's personal grievances, or to so revolutionize the existing system of appointing professors in the Grant Medical College as to exclude altogether fit and capable among the Indian Medical Service men. The meeting desired to invite the attention of Government to an unnecessary departure from the important policy of reform laid down by the Government of Lord Reay. That illustrious scientist and Principal of the Grant Medical College, Dr. H. Carter, whose name is so well-known here as well as in Europe, first drew the attention of Lord Reay to certain defects in the College teaching, and the then Director of Public Instruction, in his report for 1887-88, made particular reference to Principal Carter's observation: "On the frequent inability of senior students to attain fair standards of knowledge from want of adequate practice," and on the fact that "it is hardly to be expected that the body of medical officers in India can always offer wide enough field of selection" for the collegiate appointments. It is but fair to note once again that no less distinguished an authority than Dr. Carter, of the Indian Medical Service, it is who could claim the honor of giving Lord Reay the opportunity to issue that important Government Resolution of 1889—the Magna Charta of the medical profession. It was this beneficent and timely resolution that led to several important reforms, the principles underlying which were thus noticed in your editorial columns:—"In one of the three Departments of University teaching for which the Government is specially and directly responsible—that of medicine—some important reforms have been carried out. The principle has been practically established that Professorships in the Grant Medical College are no longer to be given on consideration of departmental convenience. Special work, as we explained at the time, will be given to specialists, and appointments will no longer be in danger of being made on the rough and ready assumption of a capacity for universal adaptability in the service, one man being as good to teach a subject as another." The facts are sufficiently clear to convince any one that the profession had a right to call attention to mischievous departures from the reform policy, but recently enunciated and adopted to raise the status of the College, the basis of medical education in the country. Surely it is no ingratitude to request Government to act up to the principles only recently promulgated and adopted with such universal satisfaction, and it is no ingratitude to point out that recent appointments in College go directly against the principle in which Professors are appointed in the first-class schools of medicine. It behoves the present Government to encourage the policy of reform laid down in 1889, because apart from the considerations of scheduled or not scheduled appointments, it deals with the larger considerations of imparting sound and the best available education, for the welfare and relief of suffering humanity and to raise the status and prestige of the only medical school of this Presidency. Even the service men will be benefitted as their deserving and fit men will not be passed over. In these days of even progress it is but reasonable to expect that when precautions are taken to exact a high standard of intellectual culture, both general and particular, from the students, the same if not more rigorous precautions will be taken to secure the desired adaptability and capacity of their Professors to teach their special subjects. What is desired in all fairness is the recognition of special merit above all other consideration of service, promotion or departmental convenience and the avoidance of frequent changes of Professors, which must of necessity mar the continuity and efficiency of education imparted in the Grant Medical College, and that in making selections of the right men in the right places, the heads of the Medical Department and Government would not lose sight of and disregard the advice of their late trusted and high authority, "that it is hardly to be expected that the body of medical officers in India offers a wide enough field of selection"—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 22. FAIR PLAY.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Gostling's interesting letter in your issue of this morning, I beg to forward a more complete account of Dr. Buisson's cure for hydrophobia.—Yours, &c.,

J. O'C.

Cumballa Hill, Nov. 23.

HYDROPHOBIA—DR. BUISSON'S CURE.

The following is translated from a French work, written by C. Lambert, "on the treatment of canine madness by Russian Baths." (Page 240.)

"Notwithstanding that in 1679, the celebrated Sanche, in his note, addressed to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, said most positively, I recommended the employment of Russian baths as a remedy for hydrophobia,' it is probable that their efficacy against this dreadful distemper would never have been surmised, if Dr. Buisson had not cited several instances of cure of canine madness by their application, which he did in a brief article, presented to the Academy of Sciences in 1844.

"'Hydrophobia,' says Dr. Buisson, 'is indigenous to certain animals, such as the dog, wolf, cat, &c., in a word, in those animals which do not perspire. Animals that perspire such as man, the horse, &c., are never subject to this disease, except by the absorption of the rabid verus.'

"'Having been summoned to attend a woman labouring under hydrophobia,' says Dr. Buisson, 'after bleeding her, I wiped my hands upon her handkerchief, which was saturated with saliva. Having a wound on the first finger of the left hand, on the 9th day I felt a pain proceed from it by the radical which communicated with the brain. The attacks continued about three minutes, with intervals of seven or eight. The eyes were extremely painful, and appeared to be starting from their orbits. Light affected me acutely, and, as a consequence, all luminous bodies, such as glass, metal, &c. My hair became so sensitive that it appeared that I could count them without seeing them. The effect of a current of air was not only painful, but prolonged the attacks. My body appeared to be lighter than air. I fancied that by leaping from the earth I should rise to a prodigious height, and that by throwing myself from a window I should not touch the ground. The glottis was painful and a slight inflammation also existed in the epiglottis. I secreted much saliva, and continually expectorated. I perceived that the glands were choked up, and wishing to assure myself of it, I was unable so to do; to such an extent was my sight affected that I finally gave up the attempt. I experienced an incessant desire to run, and even to bite, and felt myself relieved when walking up and down my Chamber, biting my handkerchief. I drank with difficulty, the horror which I had of water appeared to be owing to its lucidity, for I could drink with my eyes shut.

"'Thinking of nothing but death, I sought the most speedy and least painful. I had long believed that a vapour bath would prevent hydrophobia but not cure it. Resolved as I was to die in a vapour bath, I took Reaumur's thermometer in my hand, fearing that I should be refused the heat which I desired, 42 degrees (127 Fahrenheit). I was cured. I did not expect it. I did not believe in a cure; my preconceived opinions were against it. I merely expected to experience a long intermission from the attacks by being shielded from the air. Nevertheless, I went out, dined, and drank copiously, returned to bed, and slept well. From that moment I have never had a single sensation of the disease."

COLONEL SIR COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, who has until recently held the post of Under-Secretary for Public Works at Cairo, was entertained at a farewell banquet in that city on Nov. 1, in view of his leaving for England to take up his duties as Under-Secretary for Scotland. Mustapha Fehmi Pasha, the Premier, presided, and the company numbered about 120 persons. Mr. Hardinge, second secretary of the British Legation, delivered a speech which was much applauded, referring to the good work done by Sir Colin in Egypt. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

THE B. P. R. A MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOV. 23.

THE 27th Field Battery, who were third in the Harris Challenge Cup Competition, which came off yesterday, have lodged an objection against the 7th Hussars team, who did second best out of the five British teams, which competed in the match, and who were only defeated by the 72nd Field Battery on the tie. The ground upon which the objection is based is that while being at one of the distances the whole of the four men, composing the Hussar team, were dismounted, and it is contended that this is against one of the condition of the match. The matter is under consideration.

Mrs. Rivett-Carnac was firing on the "Diana" Range this morning and succeeded in making a possible at both 50 and 100 yards. This is a highly creditable performance, and one upon which this lady is to be complimented.

In the Sportsmen's Contest (Bounding Tiger) Captain Peyton, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, made 13 points, the best score up to date.

The Commander-in-Chief's Prizes for Rapid Directed Volleys were competed this morning by both British and Native teams. Seven British teams entered, the distance being chosen 600 yards. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief being present on the barge to witness this match.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry won the first prize of Rs. 200, having scored 74 points. They secured 38 hits in all on the target, of which only two were on the upper two feet of the target—the least valuable part of the target. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, with 62 points, won the second prize of Rs. 100. They made 33 hits, four of which were on the upper portion of the target. The Lancashirre Fusiliers, with 29 hits, only one being on the upper portion of the target, scored 57 points, and won the third prize of Rs. 50. The Worcester Regiment, which has been showing up so well at these Central Meetings for the last three years, were looked upon as the likely winners of this match, but their volleys yesterday morning were completely spoiled by a Lance Corporal of the team, who was so slow in getting ready that he upset the team altogether, the result being that much valuable time was wasted, and the team lost one volley. Their total score was 55 points, made up of 25 hits on the lower four feet of the target and five hits on the upper two feet. The Poona Volunteers with 30 hits, 23 of which were on the lower four feet of the target scored 53 points, and did better than the Durhams and the Glosters, so that their performance was a very fair one. The Durhams secured 30 hits, and the Glosters only 22, but each of the teams had nine of these hits on the upper portion of the target.

The 9th Bombay Infantry evidently meant to sweep the board at this meeting, for they have up to the present time taken all the big prizes, with a score of 94 points; they won the first prize total of Rs. 200 in the Commander-in-Chief Prize this morning. They secured no less then 53 hits, but 12 of these were on the upper part of the target. The 10th Bombay Light Infantry and the 13th and 14th Bombay Infantry, all tied for second place with 87 points, and they consequently each take a prize of Rs. 50. The 10th had 45 hits in all, only 3 being on the upper part of the target. The 13th secured 48 hits, but 9 of them were on the upper portion of the target. The 14th secured 50 hits, but only 37 of these were on the lower four feet of the targets. The 7th Bombay Infantry made 52 hits in all but as 19 of these were on the upper portion of the target their total score was only 85. The 23rd Bombay Rifles was sixth on the list with a total of 82 points made up of 36 hits on the lower portion of the target and 10 on the upper. The 29th Bombay Infantry had two hits less on the lower part of the target than the 23rd. The 1st Grenadiers made 33 hits on the lower, and 11 hits on the upper. The 25th Rifles had 6 hits on the upper and 35 on the lower. The 18th Bombay Infantry made 41 hits in all, 7 being on the upper. The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry only 37 hits, 6 of which were on the upper. The following are the scores:—

MATCH V.—H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.
(Rapid Directed Volleys.)

Rs. 200 presented by H. E. Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army. Open to teams of eight Privates and unpaid Lance Corporals from any British Regiment or Corps serving under the orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army. Distance 600 yards. Eight volleys to be fired in two minutes.

The following teams competed:—

	Points.	Rs.
2nd Bn King's own Yorkshire Light Infantry	74	200
2nd Bn Royal Dublin Fusiliers	62	100
2nd Bn Lancashire Fusiliers	57	50
1st Bn Worcester Regiment	55	
Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps	53	
Durham Light Infantry	51	
2nd Bn Gloster Regiment	35	

Winning team of the K. O. Y. L. I. was commanded by Color Sergeant O. Graham, and was made up as follows:—

Lance.-Corpl Legge, Lce.-Corpl Koolman, Bugler Hearth, Private Cassen, Private Halliday, Private Robinson, Private Spurr, and Private Wilson.

MATCH 35.—H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.
(Rapid Directed Volley.)

Rs. 200 presented by Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army. Open to teams of eight Privates and Lance Naik from any Native Regiment, serving under the orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army. Teams to be under the command of a non-commissioned officer not under the grade of Naik. Distance 500 yards. Eight volleys to be fired in 2 minutes. The following teams were competed:—

		Points.	Rs.
9th Bombay Infantry		94	200
10th Bombay Light Infantry		87	50
13th "	Infantry	87	50
14th "	"	87	50
7th "	"	85	
23rd "	Rifles	82	
29th "	Infantry	78	
1st "	Grenadiers	77	
25th "	Rifles	76	
19th "	Infantry	75	
3rd "	Light Infantry	68	

DAILY SWEEP STAKES.—500 YARDS.

The winning team of the 9th Bombay Infantry consisted of:—Hav Shaik Abdul Kadur (section commander.) Firing team:—Lance Naik Papaya; Lance Naik Baboorao Sarway; Lance Naik Golab Mohideen; Lance Naik Abdool Razab Khan; Privates Ishram Sawat, Dewan Khan, Chunderao Chavan, and Bhairo Sing.

	Points.	Rs.
Lieut Young, Worcester Regt	34	8
Lance Corpl Clarke, Dur L I	34	8
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	34	3
Cr-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt	34	3
Pte Moorhouse, 7th Hussars	34	3
Cr-Sergt Cropper, Lane Fus	24	3

Two 33s counted out.

In the afternoon only two matches were shot off. The Salvador Gabriel Memorial Cup for Natives was fired, but the prize-winners were not decided as some dispute, regarding the signal, has been lodged by the 13th Bombay Infantry. The 7th Bombay Infantry leads, with the top score of 231 points; the 9th Bombay Infantry second, with 230 points: and the 13th Bombay Infantry, with 229 points; but if they get a bull's eye, which was not counted, they will be put on the list first.

MATCH 21.—THE JEFFERY RIFLE COMPETITION, OPEN FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

A ten-guinea worth Rifle has been presented by the above company, of London. The wind was very tricky, consequently no extraordinary good scores were put up.

	Points.	Rs.
Cr-Sergt Sallis, Worcester Regt	32*	
Pte Oliver, Worcester Regt	32	30
Sergt Clabby, Poona Volunteers	32	20
Lance-Corpl Bayton, 7th Hussars	32	12-8
Pte White, Royal Dub Fus	32	12-8
Cr-Sergt Black, Bombay Vols	31	10
Corpl Burns, Durham Light Infry	31	5
Pte Cotterill, Royal Lancaster Regt	31	5
Sergt Kitchen, Royal Lancaster Regt	31	5

* Wins the Rifle.

DAILY SWEEPSTAKE.—600 YARDS.

Lieut Young, Worcester Regt	33	10
Pte Lambert, Worcester Regt	33	5
Pte Guest, Worcester Regt	33	3
Corpl Cutler, G. I. P. Vols	33	3

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 1,490 Miles.

THE following is the Statement of traffic for the week ending 19th November, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,84,477	4,82,329	8,116	6,74,922
Corresponding week last year. Open, 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	8,87,425
Decrease				Rs. 2,12,503.

IN accordance with an understanding arrived at with the Chinese Government, a number of Russian Consulates will shortly be established in Central China, as well as in the Province of Manchuria and in Mongolia, with the object of encouraging the transport and sale of Russian merchandise and competing with British merchants in the Chinese markets.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. KNOWLES.

GEORGE KNOWLES, late manager of the Calcutta branch of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's Tourists' business, who was recently arrested in England, on a warrant from Calcutta, on a charge of embezzlement of the firm's monies, while occupying the position of manager in Calcutta, arrived there on Friday afternoon by the s. s. Clan Drummond, in custody of a London detective. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday for trial, Mr. Sale, barrister, appearing for the prosecution; and Mr. Canonburg for the prisoner.

Mr. Sale having briefly stated the circumstances of the prisoner's defalcations, as already reported, called the following witnesses.

Arthur Alfred Hare said: I am an inspector of the detective department of Scotland-yard, London. I arrested the accused on the 13th August at 13, Tottenham-Park-Road, London. I arrested him on a provisional warrant issued by Sir John Ridge, the Magistrate, and conveyed him to Bow-street the same day. He was remanded from week to week till the arrival of certain depositions from Calcutta, and was admitted to bail after about the third adjournment. Subsequently evidence was tendered against him, in his (prisoner's) presence. The depositions were signed in my presence on the 24th September by James Arthur Branson and Arthur Falkiner, the two witnesses. Witnesses were also cross-examined for the defence and the prisoner committed. Prisoner expressed a desire to be sent out to India as soon as practicable. I brought the prisoner here in custody under the warrant issued from this Court. We came by the s. s. Clan Drummond. On arrival I made the prisoner over to Superintendent Hill, of the river police. I brought with me all the documents in the case (produced). I received them from the Under-Secretary of State, Home Department, in London.

Cross-examined: The accused was regular in his attendance in court whenever he was wanted, and always held communications with me. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son wrote for a reduction of his bail.

Charles Hutchinson was the next witness. He deposed to his having charge, since April 1891, of the banking department of Thomas Cook and Son's business in Calcutta. He knew Mr. Knowles for the first time in Calcutta. The latter was then manager of the Calcutta firm. Witness was under the orders of the accused. There were separate books kept by him and he was solely responsible for his department. He knew accused's handwriting. Kally Krishna Dutt was the cashier for Mr. Knowles' department. The assistant cashier was Kedar Nath Bose. He knew the books kept by the accused. He had seen them in the office. This document (produced) bears the signature of the prisoner. It purports to be the rules and regulations of the firm. (Attention was here drawn to para. 10 of it.) Mr. Arthur Falkiner was the accountant in the chief office of the firm. He is now in England. Witness knew that commission accruing to any one in the firm was paid at the end of the year. This is the practice. The manager during the year makes out a statement of the commission he is entitled to. This is checked at the London office and then paid. Monthly statements of cash and weekly memos. are sent regulary to the London office. This cash statement (produced) ending 21st January 1892 bears the defendant's signature. Witness received the document from the chief office in London. That was the general form in which statements were made out month by month. The weekly memos. he also received from the chief office in Loudon. It was no part of his duty to make weekly memos. The weekly memos. and the cash account ought to agree if referring to the same date. This cash memo. (produced) ending 30th April 1892 is signed by Mr. Knowles as is also the weekly memo. (produced). In January 1892 witness had occasion to look into the cash-book (produced). This (produced) is the cash-book of the tourist department. It is in the handwriting of Kaly Krishna Dutt, the cashier.

Kali Krishna Dutt, general assistant and accountant to the complainant firm, was next examined. He deposed that it was the manager's duty to write up the cash-book. He used to help Mr. Knowles in doing this regularly since September 1890. Under Mr. Knowles' orders monthly statements and weekly reports of accounts used to be sent to England. The former should show all the receipts and disbursements. The weekly accounts should show the cash balance at the end of each week. This weekly memo. (produced) is in the handwriting of the accused. This particular document (Ex. B.) was made over by him (witness) to the despatcher, to be sent to England. All statements, weekly and monthly, were compiled, compared and checked by him, under the orders of the manager, who put his signature to it. His clerk, Kedar Nath Bose, assisted him in his compilations. (Witness here identified the signature of the accused to several Exhibits above him, as also the cash-book for 1892.) The entry under date 4th April 1892, in regard to commission charges, is in the handwriting of the accused, and is for Rs. 235-4-9. The cash balance of April 1891 was 14,837-13-9. Turning to date April 28, he found an entry repaying the amount of Rs. 4,235-4-9, drawn by accused on account of commission. It was in the prisoner's handwriting. These entries in the exhibits did not appear in the cash statement (produced). Entry of May 2nd, 1891, purporting to be a drawal of commission fees was in the handwriting of the accused, as was also a sum of Rs, 2,000 drawn by him as commission on 9th May 1891. Turning to the entries of 30th May, he found an entry of re-payment of the this money. The cash statement, ending 30th May, 1891, did not contain entries of the two items of monies above alluded to. The entry in this book, dated June 6th, 1891, shows a payment to Mr. Knowles of Rs. 4,000 on account of commission. It was in the defendant's handwriting. A similar entry in respect of Rs. 3,000, drawn on account of commission by Mr. Knowles, was also in the prisoner's handwriting. In the entry on the other side, dated June 30th, appeared a re-imbursement of the total sum Rs. 7,000.

To a question, put by the Court, Mr. Sale said that in drawing his worship's attention to these entries, his object was to show that, in 1891, the accused had been drawing various sums of monies in the shape of commission for 1899, which had not been earned, and would not have been due till the end of the year 1892. All the entries in the cash-book before him were made by order of the accused, and signed by him. Mr. Knowles, witness said, had before the entire custody of the cash. From January to May, when witness left, he (witness) and Mr. Knowles had joint custody of the cash, and after Mr. Knowles left, he had sole charge of the cash. After Knowles left, the cash, including vouchers, corresponded with the amount shown in the cash-book. He knew Kedar Nath Ghose, the assistant cashier. He received no Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Knowles or anyone else as security deposit by Kedar Nath, nor was any entry of it made in the cash-book.

Kedar Nath Ghose, the assistant cashier referred to, next called, deposed to his having joined his appointment on the 21st February 1891. He was appointed by the accused, who sent for him, by letter, in reply to an application made by him for the post. He called on Mr. Knowles and was told by him that he could have the appointment on depositing Rs. 2,000 as security. He duly deposited that money with Mr. Knowles, who gave him a receipt for it. That receipt was taken back by Mr. Knowles, who gave him a draft for Rs. 2,000 in exchange on Messrs. Cook and Son, because he refused to contribute 15 shillings a year towards the guarantee fund, after he had already deposited Rs. 2,000. He was told to hold this draft till the question of contributing 15 shillings a year, raised in England, was settled. It was not true that he had lent monies to the accused.

Baboo Bonwary Bose applied to his worship to enlarge his client on bail, so as to enable him to have access to certain books of the firm, in order to prepare his defence and raise money for the same.

His worship said he would be glad to comply, but he could not see his way to do it, however much he may be disposed to stretch a point. The pleader had better apply to a higher tribunal, and he would be but too glad to obey any order for bail. In the meanwhile, as the accused was entitled to have access to the books of accounts, he would order him to be brought up on Monday, when the prosecution would no doubt render him every assistance in going through the books. Mr. Hume promised to do so.

The case was then adjourned.—*Statesman.*

THE Russian plenipotentiaries who are to undertake the negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial convention between Russia and Germany have been appointed, and the selection of the delegates is regarded as evidence that the Russian Government is really desirous of bringing about an agreement. M. de Bunge, the president of the Ministerial Council, has been appointed chairman of the commission charged with the negotiations in the room of M. Abasa, who will return later.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. W. J. ORR, Royal Artillery, is attached for duty to No. 1 Mountain Battery.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. E. WARD, Military Works Department, is posted temporarily to the Meerut Command.

THE class at Roorkee for the instruction of officers of Pioneer regiments in Field Engineering, will in future assemble each year on the 15th January, instead of the 1st November.

ON completing his tour of sub-marine mining duty, Lieutenant E. A. T. Tudor, Royal Engineers, is transferred to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Fort William.

LIEUTENANT J. D. SHERER, Royal Artillery, is granted 12 months' leave to England, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, Royal Artillery, 3 months' leave to Karachi, on medical certificate.

WITH effect from the 3rd October 1891 the Government of India have sanctioned service in Hunza, Nagar and Gilgit being treated as foreign service, for purposes of family pensions to heirs of native soldiers and followers.

THE Government of India have been pleased to decide that an officer of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, when on field service in charge of a pontoon section, shall be allowed horse allowance for one horse, under the provisions of articles 91 and 93, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.

Two Captains and nine Subalterns, exclusive of their commanding officer and an Adjutant and Quartermaster, are required under ordinary circumstances for ship's duties on board of each troopship. For details consisting of time-expired men, &c., there must be a proportion of one officer to every 95 men.

TWENTY direct probationers for the Indian Staff Corps have been nominated for appointment to British regiments for the completion of one year's training, prior to their being eligible for appointment to the Native Army. Ten of them have been assigned to the Bengal Presidency, five to the Madras, and five to the Bombay Command.

THE messing money of officers and their family granted passages by private steamers will be deducted from the first pay bill submitted after termination of the voyage. To ensure this being carried out, the officer granting the passage, in each case, will warn the applicant, in writing, to obtain the necessary certificates of dates of embarkation and disembarkation before leaving the vessel.

THE following transfers of Royal Engineer officers have been ordered:—Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Greenstreet from the Rawalpindi to the Bombay Command; Captain R. T. R. Lawrence from the Bombay Command to the Head-quarters of the Director-General of Military Works, Simla; Lieutenant F. Bullock, from the Madras to the Bombay Command; Lieutenant L. H. Close from the Rawalpindi to the Madras Command.

THE LOSS OF THE "ROUMANIA."

CAPTAIN E. S. BROOKE, R.A., writes to an up-country contemporary:—"I regret that your correspondents should have thought it necessary to ventilate their ideas on the subject of dangerous navigation apropos of the loss of the Roumania before the facts of the case were before them, as the tendency of their communications is undoubtedly to throw blame on the captain of that ship, which, though it may be proved hereafter to have been undeserved, cannot but cause his many friends pain in the meanwhile. I do not claim to have any knowledge of navigation, but I have performed not a few ocean voyages, and do claim to be able to express as good an opinion on that subject as most ordinary landsmen; and having travelled in the Roumania with Captain Young as late as last May, I have no hesitation in saying that he was one of the most careful navigators it would be possible to find; so far from hugging the shore, it became a subject of common remark among the passengers, whenever we did sight land, how far we were from it, and how very careful the captain was to keep a good offing. I think every passenger in the ship mentioned the same thing at one time or another, and it was noticeable, whenever we sighted both land and another ship at the same time, that the latter was closer in than we. I do not recollect a single instance in which this was not the case. As regards remarks which have been made about the state of the repair of the Roumania, it was all that could be desired, and having travelled by many lines, including the "B. I." I am sure she would in that respect suffer nothing in comparison with any other vessel of her class now trading. I trust that you will find space for these few lines on behalf of the gallant sailor who is no longer with us to answer for himself, and whose loss we all so earnestly deplore."

THE LESSON OF OUR ROWING DEFEAT.

MR. R. C. LEHMANN, in the *New Review*, writes:—Is there any lesson that we can learn from the international boat race? Certainly there is none that ought to be new to us. But it may serve usefully to remind us of principles that some of us have often seemed to forget. And the chief of these is the essential importance of style in eight-oared rowing. The sport we love bases its claim to national regard on no narrow foundation. We believe that oarsmanship develops strength and teaches endurance; that it necessitates discipline, sobriety, and self-restraint; and that it is, æsthetically, the highest and best form of graceful exercise (apart, perhaps, from fencing; which, however, affects only one body and not eight in combination) to which a young man can submit himself. From it spring life-long friendships, for during the long and weary course of training, and in the furious stress of closely contested races, men get to know the value of their fellows, to appreciate the courage, the loyalty, the due sense of individual subordination to one joint purpose, and all the other qualities which go to make a successful oarsman and a victorious crew. A well-trained eight rowing in harmony is, I think, the most perfect and beautiful living machine that can be devised. Who that has ever rowed in one can forget the elated sense of combined and balanced power as his body swung with seven others to the stroke, as the eight blades gripped the water, as every muscle of trunk and limbs helped to drive the firm stroke through, and the ship cleft on her way without a moment's pause?

And who that has once seen such a crew can forget his feeling of æsthetic satisfaction as every movement was performed with a perfect unison of strong bodies and flashing blades? But it is useless to suppose that we can maintain this high standard of graceful perfection if we neglect what is known as style. Let me try to explain, without being severely technical, what I mean by style, or, as it is sometimes called, "form." The aim and object of all instruction in rowing must be to make a man not only do the hard work which is necessary to propel a boat through the water, but to exercise the highest amount of power with the greatest amount of ease and comfort to himself; not merely to row on his own account, but in such a way as will weld him as completely as possible into harmony with the rest of the crew. Now, to effect this we believe that a man should be taught to row with a straight back, and with arms so straightened that the whole weight-power of the trunk may be through them immediately applied to the stroke. His swing forward should be slow, far-reaching, and well-balanced, so that he may have time to recover himself before he begins the next stroke, and so that the boat itself may in its progress enjoy the full benefit of the stroke just finished. His chest should be well opened (so that his heart and lungs may have free play), the whole carriage of his body at the finish of the stroke should be firm, but easy; upright, but not unduly rigid. The elbows must pass close to the sides, the shoulders must be thrown back, the head must be held erect. Every stroke, having been firmly gripped without the hesitation of a fraction of a second when the body has reached the extreme limit of its forward swing, must be forced firmly through with body swing and leg drive until the hands reach the chest, which they should then leave as a billiard ball leaves a cushion, in order to free the body smartly for the forward swing. I often tell my men, when I am coaching them, to hold their heads up and look proud of themselves, and I try to make them row in a manner that will warrant the pride I ask them to assume. It is thus that we strive to harmonise eight individuals into a whole that shall exert power to its highest point, and shall, at the same time, show the combination of firmness with suppleness, of strength with ease, of energy with grace, which makes an eight-oared crew a pleasure to the artistic eye. This is our ideal. It is a high one, I admit, and its attaintment is difficult; but if the art of rowing is to maintain its place with us we must strive earnestly to reach it. We have an unvarying experience to support us. The memory of every oarsman will supply him with cases in which strong crews rowing in bad form have been beaten by crews physically weaker, but more harmonious and of a better style. But I cannot remember a case in which a strong crew rowing in good form has suffered defeat unless it met a stronger crew rowing in a style as good or better.

HEADACHE.

THE *Evening Standard* has the folowing interesting article:—A German doctor who has studied and written on this subject a good deal, reminded such patients some months ago that headache is not always a simple local disturbance, but is sometimes the symptom of a serious organic malady, such as the different diseases of the brain, and other ills more or less dangerous to life. This information is not exactly consoling, but it puts us on our guard, and we ought to be thankful for the caution. "This class of headache," it is added, "is principally interesting to medical science." We should have thought that the patient might have taken some interest in the matter anyhow, even though not one of the faculty. "One of the most frequent causes of headache," says this authority, "is poorness of blood. And although this occurs more often with women than men, the latter are by no means exempt from it; more particularly overgrown youths and men who indulge in excesses. Headache of this kind manifests itself by hard throbbing in the head, which is frequently accompanied with singing in the ears and giddiness. This latter can only come from want of blood in the brain, for the symptoms disappear quickly, or at any rate are much diminished, when the head lies low so that more blood flows into it. This fact suffices to distinguish it from all other headaches." The well-known migraine is a near relation of the above-named headache, acd may be recognised, we are told, by its affecting one-half of the head only. It is considered, like the gout, to be the rich man's malady; neverthelsss, poor people suffer from it also. "It sometimes comes unexpectedly and without warning; but more often the person subject to it knows what may bring it. Thus it will present itself after wrong diet, too great bodily exertion, much vexation and worry, too much study, too strong light, or continued noise. Sometimes it announces its coming by certain indications such as want of appetite, irritability, low spirts, and so on; at others you wake with it in full swing in the morning. It usually lasts a long time, becoming almost unbearable at last, affecting the entire half—generally the left side—and occasionally both sides of the head." The migraine is reckoned one of the most obstinate of the family of headaches, not unfrequently it lasts a person's lifetime.

It is generally understood that a rheumatic headache is the result of a cold. Dr. Lang tells us, however, that this is not so often the case as is imagined, and that the pain is frequently caused by other local disturbances than a cold. It is probably a matter of indifference to the unfortunate who feels his head terribly sensitive to the touch, or who has a horrid gnawing pain over the brows, whether this be the result of a cold or of disturbances over which he has no control. What he principally wants to know is, how to get rid of the pain, if the thing be possible. A severe cold in the head, as is well known, is invariably accompanied with headache. The different diseases of the ears, the eyes, and the nose, says our informant, are also responsible for some of the many sources contributing to this malady. Lastly, the variety of so-called nervous headaches is considerable, we are told. "To these," says Dr. Lang, "the name nervous is given for want of a better term, and it can only be accepted as a proof of our present ignorance of the real seat of the disease." The unscientific are only too ready, he maintains, to class every headache under this rubric, as they also account for a variety of unhealthy symptoms as the effects of a cold. The nervous headache generally follows much mental labour and activity of the mind. Literary persons, students, great speculators, merchants and such like, all suffer more or less from this headache. Also amongst school children this malady is terribly on the increase. A Russian professor calculated not long ago that in the course of five years 868 pupils out of a total of 7,478 were suffering from nervous headache, and the older the children the more cases there were. It was further proved that these facts were not due to unsatisfactory hygienic conditions of the school locality, inasmuch as children who were learning different kinds of handiwork also suffered in the same way. The main cause evidently was in the too lengthy school programme which the professor held in his hand. During the growing process children frequently suffer from headache, but when this latter is attributed to an overtaxed brain the remedy is within reach. Yet the cases continue to augment, we are told, and the headache, which is styled nervous because no precise malady of the effected organs has till now been discovered, has not even to wait till its prey is worn with life's fatigues and cares to declare itself. After noting the various types of this malady, there are many persons, doubtless, who will find that their particular headache is not exactly like any of those referred to.

MALAPROPISMS.

CONCERNING malapropisms a correspondent writes to a *Home Paper*:—"The following are in my own experience: I was once recommended whenever I required brushes of any sort to go to the 'Home for the Indignant Blind.' One of the masters at the school my boy attended was giving a grammatical lesson, and explained the interjection as 'an exclamation that expressed an emotion of the mind.' At the subsequent examination one pupil had written down that an interjection was an exclamation that expressed 'an explosion in a mine.' A friend took an illiterate lady to see Holman Hunt's picture of 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife.' After gazing at it in silence for a time, she turned to my friend and said: 'Yes, it is a beautiful picture; but what's it got to do with a pilot's wife?

Another correspondent writes: Will this do for a malapropism, not in my own experience: A lady expected a bishop to see her, and told the servants that he must be addressed as 'My Lord.' The bishop came, met a timid housemaid on the stairs, and inquired of her who posted the letters. Her frightened answer was 'The Lord my boy.'"—Says another correspondent: Some years ago at a public meeting in a town in Derbyshire the wealthiest millowner in the district took the chair, and being asked his final opinion, replied: "There is a deal gentlemen, to be said about it, both crim and con."

A third writes: A friend of mine, a country doctor, was away from home last summer on a holiday and during his absence his practice was looked after by a "locum tenens." A patient who called and inquired for my friend was informed by the servant that "the doctor is away holiday-making, but you can see his 'local demon.'"

Here is a fourth communication: Shortly after the the opening of the Bethnal-green Museum, now some years ago, the writer was greatly amused by a question put to him by a respectable-looking middle-aged man, who had evidently seen all he wished to see and was anxious to get home. "Sir," he said, "can you direct me to the entrance out?"

The following also is given:—At a civic banquet the chairman gave a fresh turn to one of the loyal toasts, and asked his guests to drink to "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the remains of the Royal Family." This was after dinner, which no doubt is often confusing. But the same explanation does not apply to another curiosity of speech I met with some years ago. I was about to give some lectures on the New Translation of the Bible, and a gentleman expressed his approval, saying: "It will be very interesting to hear about the Revered Vision."

Another example of the uneducated preferring to use words with which they are familiar to those with which they are unacquainted is sent by a correspondent: A lady calling on a friend one evening was told by her servant that she had gone to a "conversation only." This ingenious way of interpreting a conversazione is by no means without some accurracy.

At a meeting the other day of a local board in the home counties a speech upon some "burning question" of the moment raised the ire of a bucolic member, who rose and said: "Well, Muster Cheerman, I must say that Muster—is wrongly constructed." Last August, says a correspondent, I went one Sunday afternoon to see the pictures at Grosvenor House, which the Duke of Westminster kindly allowed to be exhibited under the auspices of the Sunday Society. In the catalogue handed to me one well-known picture figured as "Mrs

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is reason to believe that the difficulty of ...ering Mr. Swinburne the laureateship in face of ...tain of his earlier and later poems has been judg... to be insuperable. It arises in connection with ...e earlier Republican poems, in which Mazini's ...luence is very conspicuous, and with the later ...rk in which he counsels the assassination of the ...ar.

It is a curious fact by the way that Wordsworth's ...-quoted praise of Tennyson was balanced by an ...ilier and very unfavourable judgment. This was ...ed on Wordsworth's knowledge of the volume of ..., with its slight touch, and its undue proportion ...quite inferior work.

The abbreviated Life of Charles Darwin is ready, ...d Mr. John Murray will issue it at once. In a ...face to the volume Mr. Francis Darwin, the great ...turalist's son, writes thus :—

"In preparing this volume, which is practically an abbre...tion of the "Life and Letters" (1887), my aim has been to ...ain as far as possible the personal parts of those volumes. ...render this feasible, large numbers of the more purely ...ntific letters are omitted or represented by the citation of ...w sentences."

...ere is an interesting glimpse which Mr. Darwin ...es us of h is father's method of work :—"It was ...habit to work more or less simultaneously at ...eral subjects. Experimental work was often ...rried on as a refreshment or variety while books ...volving reasoning and the marshalling of large ...dies of facts were being written."

Tennyson's funeral was not the first funeral ... the Abbey at which our American cousins ...ere officially represented among the pall-...earers. Mr. James Russell Lowell, at the time ...merican Minister to this country, was one of the ...all-bearers at Darwin's funeral. The others were ...he late Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, ...rd Derby, Professor Huxley, Canon Farrar, Sir ...hn Lubbock, Mr. A. R. Wallace, and Mr. William ...ottiswoode, president of the Royal Society. In ...arwin's, as in Tennyson's case, public opinion was ...nanimous that the naturalist should be buried in ...he nation al Walhalla. Opinion found voice in a ...quisition which twenty Members of Parliament ...ent to Dean Bradley. The signatories included ...eorge Treve lyan, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Mundella, ...r. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Horace Davey, and ...ir John Lubbock. Darwin's family desired that ...e should be buried at Down, but they at once ...ielded their personal desire.

Everybody to-day seems to have his favourite ...inor poet, and Mr. George Russell, an amateur of ...uriously wide knowledge and delicate perception, ...otes strongly for Mr. Rhodes, who has issued a small ...olume of poetry of which little is known. By the ...way, Mr. Russell has probably the most remarkable ...memory for verse of any man of his day. His know...ledge extends to all kinds of poetry, modern, ancient, ...serious, humorous, religious, lyrical, and dramatic, ...and its accuracy is never at fault.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (says the "Athe...næum") was recently approached by the editor of "Lloyd's News" with a view to the introduction of a short sermon into that journal. His Grace received the suggestion with favour, and after an interview and correspondence with the editor, it has been decided to commence the series in the paper issued for the last week in November. The idea is a sermon of 500 words, the first of which will be written by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishops of Bath and Wells, Ely, Ripon, Southwell, Wakefield, Sodor and Man, Lichfield, Peterborough, Rochester, Worcester, Bedford, Dover, Beverley, Southwark, Derby, and Barrow-in-Furness have already sent or promised sermons, and many more occupants of the episcopal bench warmly commend the editor's proposal.

That eccentric and very hospitable association that calls itself the "Odd Volumes" is engaged (unconsciously, no doubt) upon the praiseworthy task of raising the standard of after-dinner speech in England. When a post-prandial orator knows that his hearers are not only permitted, but actually instructed by the rules of the society to drown his voice in the "general applause" (see Rule 13) the moment he wearies them, he will either speak well or not at all. At the dinner at Limmer's on Wednesday last, when it was understood that a majority of the guests were connected with the Press, the advantages of the freedom of speech and comment were apparent. One well-known journalist, responding for his confreres, drew a parallel between a certain regiment which George III. dubbed "The Devil's Own" and the journalists present. Hardly were the words past his lips when an Odd Volume remarked aloud, "The Printer's Devil's Own." This was good, and it was but one out of a hundred similar quips.

The remark, too, that evening papers were specially "odd volumes" because they could never figure any rare first editions, was excellent but the one which followed, to the effect that the editor of the "St. James's Gazette," the editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and Mr. George Newnes (all of whom were present) could not be described as "Vol. I., Vol. II., and Vol. III.," was obviously somewhat resented by these gentlemen. The Johnson Club has yet to seed, the Omar Club has yet to make its mark, so for the moment the "Sette of Odd Volumes" is the cleverest, the meriest, and the most hospitable literary serio-comic coterie in London.

Everything is getting in shape for the production of the new "Pall Mall," which, to borrow from Tennyson, "is the old." Practically the entire staff of the elder paper will rally round Mr. E. T. Cook for the venture for which Mr. Newnes is responsible. Very fine offices are being rapidly built on the Embankment, and February is already fixed for the start. There will be a new "Budget" as well as a new "Pall Mall," which Mr. Charles Morley will conduct. The paper will be machined entirely by Hoe presses.

Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane are about to issue two works of especial interest. One by Mr. Frederick Wedmore is unexpected. We know Mr. Wedmore as critic, but we did not suspect him of fiction. His "Renunciations," however, is said to consist of "Three short imaginative pieces: stories I hardly call them;" to wit, "A Chemist in the Suburbs," "A Confidence at the Savile" (very significant this), and "The North Coast and Eleanor." The other volume is by Mr. James Ashcroft Noble, and contains his famous article on "The Sonnet in England"; a paper on Leigh Hunt; another on the too-narrowly known vicar of Morwenstow, Robert Stephen Hawker; an essay on "The Germ," and some divagations anent the verse of Mr. Robert Buchanan. It may be remembered that Mr. Noble has in his time well fulfilled one of the first duties of a critic—namely, the recognition, and encouragement of talent and genius, for he may fairly claim to have 'discovered' Mr. William Watson.

In the retirement of his Devon rectory, Mr. Baring-Gould has off and on during the past year or two been writing "The Tragedy of the Cæsars." Now his work is finished, and Messrs. Methuen will give it to the public shortly. Baring-Gould describes the book as "a study of the characteristics of the Cæsars of the Julian and Claudian Houses," Julius Cæsar, Antony, Augustus, Tiberius, of the Julian House; Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, of the Claudian House. Mr. Baring-Gould's work is genuinely historical, but it also reads like a romance or a tragedy. On the first page the author has written this, "Dedicated to my wife on our silver wedding.—Prov. xxxi, 10, 11." Naturally, everybody whose eye falls on this will at once turn to the famous chapter and still more famous verse in praise of the virtuous woman.

One of the most important books of this month ought to be the "Autobiographical Notes of the Life of William Bell Scott," which Professor Minto has edited. Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine hope to have the work—it makes two substantial volumes—ready about the 15th. A poet and an artist, Bell Scott was on intimate terms with Swinburne, Rossetti, Woolner, who died a week or two ago, and the members of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood generally. He mixed with many distinguished men, had correspondence with almost as many, and himself turned a dainty pen. So, his reminiscences cannot fail to be most interesting, and it may be taken for granted that Professor Minto will make the best of them. Professor Minto's "Crack o' Doom" did not, perhaps, prove him a great novelist, but as an editor he could not be other than admirable.

The MSS. of those among Victor Hugo's works which he left to the nation have at last been given over to the Bibliotheque Nationale, where two young librarians are busy sorting them. The great French poet nearly always wrote on strong blue paper, octavo size. Unlike most French men and women of his generation, he left an enormous margin, but, curiously enough, there are hardly any corrections in the MSS., which will shortly be on view at the Bibliotheque. Victor Hugo attached great importance to his writings, but he was fond of occasionally giving away a MS. as a proof of special favour. This is why the original transcription of "Hernani," "Marie Tudor," "Esmeralda," and "Odes and Ballads" are not in this collection. The family, of course, have kept all the unpublished works, and it is said that a volume of them will very shortly see the light, edited by M. Lockroy and Ernest Daudet, husband of Jeanne Hugo.

Till latey autographs were not thought very much of on the Continent, and it is extraordinary how few complete MSS. from the pens of great authors remain. Neither Balzac nor George Sand cared in the least what became of their writings once they had appeared in print. Their modern descendants are far more careful, and both Zola and Daudet keep the MSS. of their works and also all their notes.

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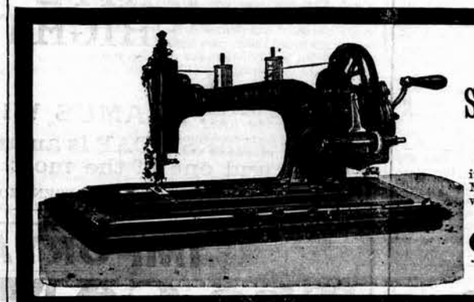
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue " * Green "
Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*
"BOS" Whiskies ar remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
"BOS" *is sol in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."
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Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
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LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
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Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparatio has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

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VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK.
CONSTIPATION!
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
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Many Testimonials received

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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue
DR REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
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VERITABLE RICORD'S
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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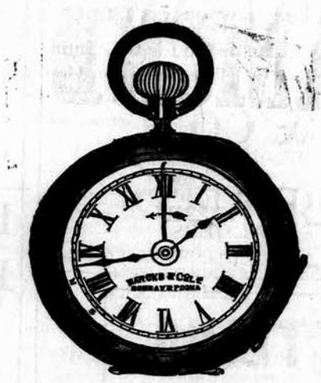

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For travelling, shikarring and general use, combining a thoroughly reliable *timekeeper* with an *accurate compass* on the reverse of the case.
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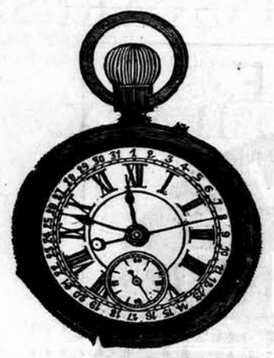

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A thoroughly reliable Watch.
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In Silver cases
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For the Prevention of Vermin, &c., in Dry Hides,
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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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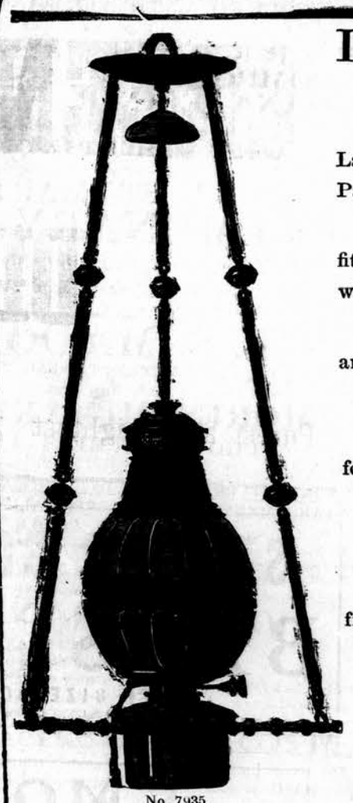
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.



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Varnished Brass with cut crystal Oil-reservoir.

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FOR TOILET & NURSERY.
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FAIR WHITE HANDS
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